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INDIANS MINE TRAIN LADEN WITH TROOPS CAUSING 60 DEATHS

Several Hundred English, Native Soldiers Wounded—Took Place Near Lahore

GANDHI SAID SERIOUSLY ILL

Condition Worsening—British Forbid Dispatch of News Outside India

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, September 18.—The uprising in India is further expanding and being systematized, it is reported by a Stefani report from Bangkok.

A mine was laid under the railway track at a point five miles from Lahore, and a train of 15 cars loaded with British and Indian troops was blown up, causing 60 dead and several hundred wounded. Of the 15 cars, three were smashed to pieces, and the bodies of dead soldiers were gruesomely scattered in all directions.

The Lahore authorities arrested all the railway employes and commenced to examine them. One of the arrested railway employes said that he saw an Indian woman carrying a package loitering about the spot where the accident took place. So far no culprit has yet been caught.

At Madras, students held a big demonstration against the Central Assembly now in session at New Delhi, and clashed with the police. Fifty students were arrested, but in revenge they attacked the police station, and not only rescued their arrested comrades but also locked up several policemen in the detention room. In this fray, two policemen were killed, and many were wounded on both sides.

At Surat, Bombay Province, the Indian Independence flag was hoisted atop two high buildings two days ago. But they were taken down by the police. The city of Surat, was fined, 40,000 rupees by the provincial government for this incident, and was deprived of its authority as an administrative organ.

Gandhi Seriously Ill

Nichi Nichi

ROME, September 18.—All newspapers here printed today a report from India that Mahatma Gandhi is seriously ill. It is also said that the British authorities are prohibiting the dispatch of any news about Gandhi's health to foreign countries.

Mahatma's Health Worsens

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, September 17.—The physician attending Mahatma Gandhi today announced that since a few days ago, the Mahatma's health has suddenly turned worse and he is now in a critical condition, it is reported from New Delhi. The news has greatly shocked all the Indian people.

When Mahatma Gandhi was taken to the Agha Khan Palace, at Poona, 140 kilometers from Bombay, on August 8, his health was already much weakened. Overwork in the past several years and the Mahatma's uncomfortable life in detention are believed to have further weakened his condition.

Uprisings Continue Unabated

Domei

LISBON, September 17.—The anti-British movement continues unabated in India, according to reports reaching here from Bombay.

Ahmedabad: There was an attempt to set the Muncipal Office on fire on the night of September 16. The British authorities today arrested seven Indian municipal officials and four others who were regarded as anti-British.

Bengal Province: British police fired at an Indian crowd, killing three persons and wounding many others.

Central Provinces: The curfew and other prohibition ordinances were lifted in Wardha and other districts.

Behar State: Although calmness prevails in general, individual uprisings still continue.

United Provinces: The local government has issued notification to all students in the provinces to the effect that they should immediately return to school and should they fail to do so by September 24, they shall be severely punished.

Italian Torpedo Fleet Enters 'Rock' and Sinks Ship; Damages Others

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, September 18.—The torpedo fleet of the Italian Navy entered the British naval base of Gibraltar today, and hitting one steamer with a torpedo sank it, as well as seriously damaging five vessels. Most of the fleet returned to the base safely.

MOSCOW TALKS FAIL OVER SECOND FRONT

Churchill Unable to Assure Relief to Bad Soviet War Situation

SOVIETS BECOME ANGRY

Say Help Could Be Given If Britain Had Some Courage

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, September 18.—The Anglo-Soviet problem centered around the formation of a second war front does not come any nearer to solution through the recent Stalin-Churchill talks, it seems. With the war situation at Stalingrad and at Caucasus as discouraging to the Soviets as it is now, the British promise to establish a second front within this year looks far from being realized, which is apparently dissatisfying both the Soviet military authorities and nation at large.

Very naturally, this dissatisfaction in Soviet Russia is openly revealed in radio broadcasts and newspapers at frequent intervals. The British Government has just released somewhat the strain of the ban on the publicity organs about the trouble lying unsolved with the Soviet Union. The result was the rampancy of the newspaper comments on the same question the same day. The papers here are profusely quoting these newspapers.

Carries Long Story

La Nacion, an influential paper here, carried today a lengthy quotation of a report dispatched from the New York Times correspondent at London, of the Stalin-Churchill talks discussed in detail. It is epitomized below:

(1) British Prime Minister Winston Churchill failed in his attempt to solve the second-front problem during his conversation with Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin. He left Moscow no better relieved of his worry than at his arrival there.

(2) Though Churchill elucidated on the impossibility of the establishment of a second front in the talks, the Soviet leaders insisted on a second front right away. The latter are reported to have declared that the problem would be no difficult to be effected if only Britain has a little bit of courage.

Molotov Got False Assurances

(3) During Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov's visits to London and Washington a few months ago, he obtained an assurance from the Anglo-American authorities that the United Nations had reached a perfect understanding as to the feasibility of forming a second front. At least the Soviet Foreign Commissar believes he did, but the Anglo-Saxon side, especially Britain, alleges no such assurance was given. It was during the same visits of Mr. Molotov that he was shown various statistics about the war preparations in the United States and Britain, which were enough to make the Foreign Commissar believe in the prompt realization of the introduction of a second front.

(4) Churchill, faced by the strong insistence of the Soviet leaders, declared with the support of the United States representatives at the same conference, that the prompt formation of the desired front would mean a great drain on the armed forces of the United Nations, especially Britain. The Brit-

(Continued on Page 2)

CORRECTION

Kumaichi Yamamoto who was Acting Foreign Vice-Minister since the resignation of Haruhiko Nishi, was appointed Foreign Vice-Minister yesterday, but in the earlier editions of this morning's Japan Times and Advertiser it was erroneously reported that he was appointed full-time Acting Foreign Vice-Minister.

TRIBUTE PAID THOSE WHO OFFERED LIVES FOR MANCHOU EMPIRE

Hsinking Observes Appropriately Anniversary of Incident 11 Years Ago

VOW FOR MORE PROGRESS

Rites Held at War Monument For 36,668 Spirits of Departed Soldiers

Domei

HSINKING, September 18.—The various cities of Manchoukuo today commemorated the eleventh anniversary of the Manchurian Incident, paying tribute to those who died for the cause of the country and reaffirming the determination of the people to overcome all difficulties in the progress of their country.

In Hsinking several thousand reservists were mobilized from early dawn to participate in a review, march-past and military drill, following which the Japanese and Manchoukuoan communities held an autumn memorial service before the War Monument.

On the site where the first shot which marked the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident was fired in Mukden, an autumn memorial service was solemnly performed before the War Monument where 36,668 spirits of departed soldiers are enshrined. A corner-stone of a monument in honor of the League of Young Men who actively participated in the Incident, was laid in the compound of the Manchou Mausoleum.

An autumn memorial service also was held at the War Memorial in Harbin, following which reservists paraded in the streets.

Similar exercises were held at Dairen, Mutanchiang, Chiamussu and other cities.

Hongkong Chinese Celebrate

Domei

HONGKONG, September 18.—Observance here of the eleventh anniversary of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident was characterized by the fact that all Chinese leaders have come to show their full appreciation of Japanese efforts to establish a Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

All Chinese-managed newspapers published memorial editions this morning, stressing the significance of this day 11 years ago. Various Chinese circles have arranged picture exhibitions, lecture meetings and motion picture shows in commemoration of the historic event.

The Association of Representatives of the Chinese Residents in Hongkong and various other Chinese organizations issued the following joint declaration:

"After witnessing the brilliant achievements of the Japanese Forces in the present War of Greater East Asia, and personally sharing in the benefits of the administration by Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, who assumed the post of Government-General of Hongkong, on February 20 this year, we have realized that Japan regards the United States and Britain only as her enemies and means to maintain friendly relations with China.

"When Japan and China uphold mutual goodwill and friendship and show sincerity toward each other co-prosperity and co-existence between both nations will be realized. In this sense, the Manchurian Incident which occurred 11 years ago may be considered the first ordeal in the settlement of the question of co-prosperity and co-existence between these two neighboring countries.

"Furthermore, we now find that Japan is striving for the realization of the lofty ideal of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia through the execution of the present war.

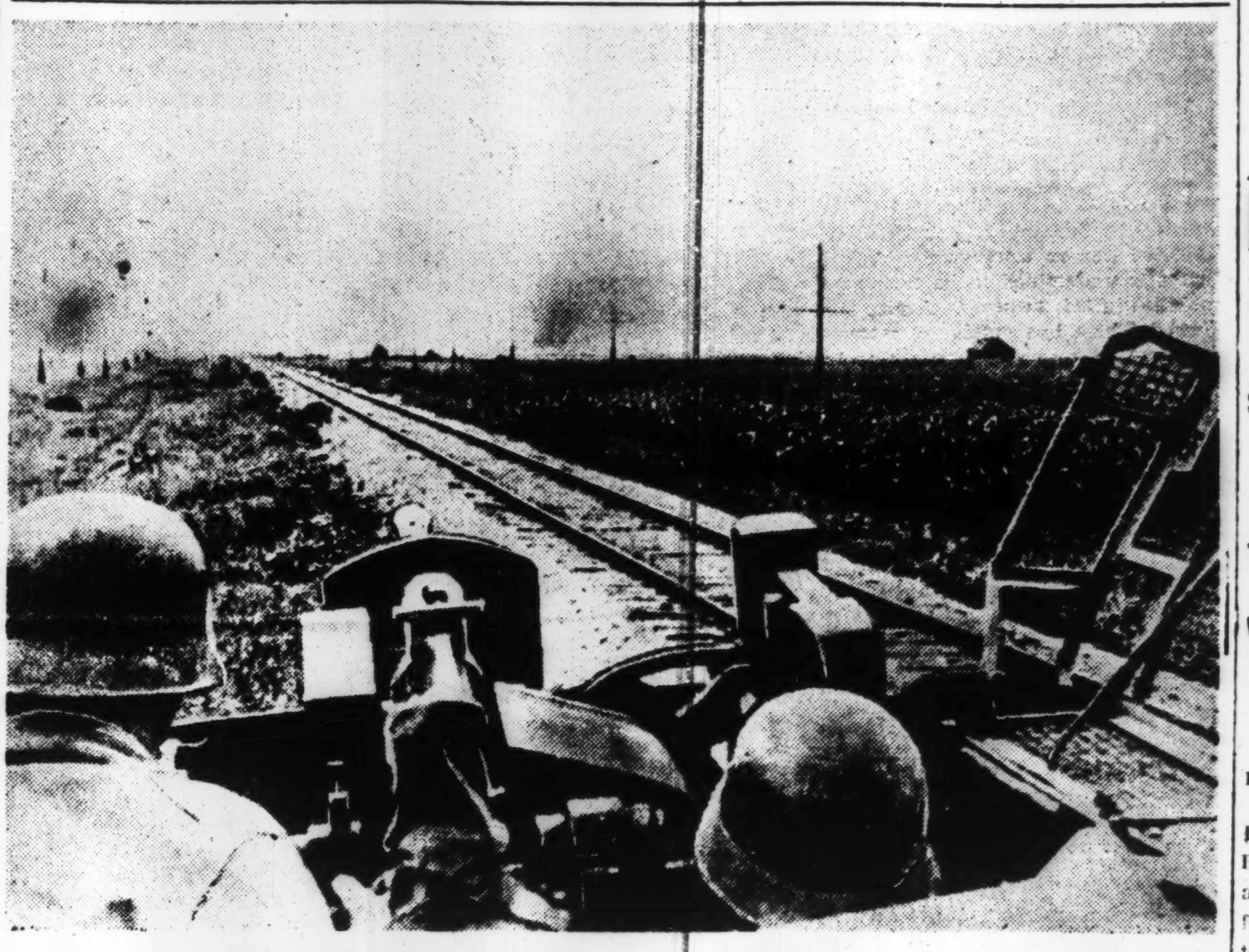
"Under these circumstances, we, the Chinese people, should be determined to cooperate in the reconstruction of Greater East Asia, while promoting co-prosperity and co-existence among Japan, Manchoukuo and China."

En Route to Yokohama

Domei

SHONAN, September 18.—The repatriation ship, Tatuta Maru, having taken on provisions and fuel, will leave here at noon today after a two days stopover. It is scheduled to reach Yokohama toward the latter part of this month.

Within Sight of Stalingrad



Black smoke curling up before them, part of a mechanized unit of the German Army is shown creeping up toward the center of besieged Stalingrad.

Strong British Force Lands on Madagascar; Occupy Tamatave Port

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The British War Ministry announced today that a powerful British force landed on the east coast of Madagascar early in the morning of September 18 and occupied Tamatave Harbor, an important port on the east coast of the island, within 24 hours after the truce negotiations came to a rupture. British warships participated in the same operations, the War Ministry's announcement disclosed, adding that the battle is still continuing in the Mananjary sector.

BRITAIN SAYS ALLIES UNABLE TO AID REDS

Indirectly Acknowledges Impending Fall of Stalingrad—No 2nd Front Yet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—Indirectly acknowledging the impending fall of Stalingrad, the British authorities have pointed out pessimistically that owing to the present situation under which the Anglo-American countries are placed, they are unable to do anything regarding the Stalingrad situation, according to dispatches received here from London.

Meanwhile, British authorities, in an attempt to appease the general public, who are crying out for the formation of a second front, have explained that the formation of a joint defense among America, England and the Soviet Union, although undoubtedly necessary, will have to be considered a matter for the coming winter or even next year.

Furthermore, the dispatch added that British military authorities, evidently in an attempt to temporize the situation, have declared that Anglo-American troops are carrying out maneuvers in connection with landing operations in Europe.

British Lose 2 Destroyers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 16.—The British Admiralty admitted in its announcement issued today the loss of two destroyers the Sikh, 1,879 tons, and the Zulu, 1,780 tons, in an engagement on September 13, off Tobruk, a London dispatch received here today disclosed.

Withdraws From Alexandria

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ROME, September 14.—Devastating Axis air raids on military installations in Alexandria harbor have forced Commander Howard of the British fleet stationed there to order the greater part of his units to seek safety in ports in Syria, Cyprus or Palestine, according to reports received here.

Finnish Troops Expected to Start Action Once More Against Soviets

Time Ripe With Stalingrad's Fall Imminent—Helsinki Unperturbed by Russian Air Raids—Finns Turn To Japan for True Version of War News

Nichi Nichi

HELSINKI, September 17.—With the fall of Stalingrad reported as imminent, it seems that it should be high time for the Finnish troops, which have pegged 300,000 Soviet troops on the Karelia front for nine months, to start action again, and world attention has been once more focussed upon this country of a 3,800,000 population.

Winter has set in here Helsinki. Although the capital of Finland has been subjected to air-raids as the Soviet bombers can fly in one hour from Leningrad, no damage has been inflicted to such institutions as the Olympic Commemoration Tower, Assembly Hall, museum, universities, government offices and stations. In a word, the damage by the Soviet air-raids was comparably slight, and it is not impossible to listen to music in the city parks. Peace and order is reigning in the capital of the warring nation.

Because of the large-scale mobilization, it is not rare to see women working in places once occupied by men. Boys and men of 16 to 60 years of age not in military service were all incorporated in the vigilance body; 20,000 children were sent to Sweden and 3,000 to Denmark as precautionary measures. Thus, the country has completed all the necessary preparations for the second stage warfare which is expected to come soon.

Despite the war and the fact that Finland lost some 200 first-class athletes in this war, the traditional physical training is as ever popular all over the country.

The Government policies and measures are being subjected to the newspapers' candid but wholesome criticism. The people are not prohibited from listening to radio broadcasts from enemy countries. The people's animosity and hostility toward the Soviets are so intense that the enemy propaganda can not beguile the people, and therefore the Government can allow the people to listen to the enemy's broadcast.

So far as the war situation in the War of Greater East Asia is concerned, the people do not pay the slightest attention to the announcements made by the Washington and London Governments, while they place absolute confidence in the news from Tokyo. Therefore, the United States Legation here gave up its propaganda activities.

With their success in restoring the lost territories in the war against the Soviet Union, the national morale has been enhanced remarkably and the people seem to be grimly determined to win the war against the Soviet Union. This is the determination of the people on the home front and the fighting service in the front lines as well.

TRUCE NEGOTIATIONS IN MADAGASCAR FAIL

British Proposals Too Harsh—Vichy Determined to Defend Island

Domei

VICHY, September 17.—The truce negotiations between Leon Annet, Governor-General of Madagascar, and the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the same island fell through today due to relentless proposals made by the British side, it was learned here today.

Governor-General Annet opened the negotiations with the British Commander-in-Chief in order to sound the views of the British side for terminating the hostilities in the island.

The Vichy Government in a statement today declared that the Governor-General of Madagascar recently started negotiation with the British to ascertain the British idea for opening truce negotiations. But the British proposal for opening negotiations were quite unacceptable, which has made it impossible to regain peace in the island through concluding a truce treaty.

Under the circumstances, the statement said that Governor-General Annet is determined to defend the island to the last.

POPE TO RECOGNIZE WANG GOVERNMENT

To Send Special Envoy to Nanking—3 Million Catholics To Be Affected

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, September 18.—The Holy See will shortly recognize the Kuomintang Government at Nanking and Pope Pius XII will dispatch a special envoy to Nanking, it is reported.

Since the time of the late Pope Pius XI, the Holy See has sincerely supported Japan particularly in her anti-communism policy aiming at a new order and peace of the world, and has already recognized Manchoukuo. Even in the China Affair, the Holy See has spiritually supported Japan. Because of this attitude, Roman Catholic missionaries who were killed in China by Chungking authorities since the outbreak of the incident reached about 30 annually.

When the formal recognition of the Nanking Government by the Holy See materializes, 1,500,000 Roman Catholics in North China, and 3,000,000 in entire China will eagerly cooperate with the National Government of China.

GERMAN ARMY DETERMINED TO SMASH ALL RESISTANCE OF RUSSIANS IN STALINGRAD

INFLATION PROJECTS FLOOD U.S. CONGRESS

Senate and House Knee Deep In Trying to Stabilize National Economy

TIME LIMIT OCTOBER 1

Work Expected to Be Unfinished as Roosevelt Restricts Action

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 17.—Both the Senate and the House of Representatives are flooded with anti-inflation projects, and it is feared that they might not be able to act on all of them during the two weeks available as President Franklin Roosevelt has set the time limit as October 1, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The dispatch says that the most outstanding project now in the hands of the Senate asks for the granting to the President of the power to stabilize commodity prices and wages at the level of August 15 so far as is practicable, besides modifying other factors which also influence the cost of living. This project further stipulates that the prices of agricultural products should not be fixed below parity or the highest prices that were registered between January 1 and September 15.

Wage Stabilization Needed

The major project now under deliberation in the House of Representatives, according to the same dispatch, asks for presidential authorization to stabilize wages and industrial salaries within the maximum standard so as to keep maximum fair and equitable relations with the prices of agricultural products. It also demands that the House of Representatives authorize the President to stabilize the prices of agricultural products on the basis of the highest quotations registered this year.

Meanwhile, it is also reported from Washington that authorities of the Treasury Department have freely expressed their disappointment at the content of the new tax bill now under deliberation in the Senate.

Tax Bill Faulty

In the course of a press interview today, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., reportedly declared the new tax bill, as it stands in the Senate finance committee, leaves a number of important loopholes. It fails to provide for taxing the income from outstanding hitherto tax-exempt securities, nor does it provide for taxing the joint returns of husband and wife, he is understood to have declared.

This bill, Morgenthau said, would produce an estimated revenue of some $24,000,000,000 in one full year, but the Treasury feels that the new tax bill should yield $30,000,000,000 at the least.

MONUMENT FOR WAR DEAD OF PHILIPPINES UNVEILED

Japanese Army Administration Officials and Jorge Vargas Present at Rites

Domei

MANILA, September 18.—The unveiling ceremony of the monument in memory of the Filipino war dead was held here at 2 p.m., today in the presence of representatives of the Japanese Military Administration and Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission in the Philippines.

The monument was erected by the Japanese troops and Filipino prisoners of war, who willingly offered to cooperate with the Japanese authorities.

The Filipino war dead who are immortalized by this monument fell victim to malaria and other epidemic diseases while putting up futile resistance in Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island.

Complete Reduction of City Expected Within Few Days

PLANES RUIN CITADEL

Defenders Melting Away Before Deadly and Ceaseless Fire Of Luftwaffe

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—The street warfare in Stalingrad has entered its stage of sweeping resisting elements in the city area.

During the past 24 hours, street battles in Stalingrad have steadily increased in their intensity, with the whole city wrapped up in hue and cry. Sanguine hand-to-hand encounters are being staged in all parts of the city area.

A reliable report coming to Stockholm today disclosed that the warfare has entered its last stage, that of sweeping all remaining resisting elements in the ravaged city. The Soviet defenders, it seems, have been exhausted with their ceaseless resistance day and night for the past many days. To all appearances, the complete reduction of the fortified city will be realized within a few days.

Luftwaffe's Role Active

Particularly noteworthy is the activity of the Luftwaffe whose successive attacks seems to be effective enough to drive back even the strongest resistance the Soviet troops could put up against the onrush of the Wehrmacht.

Under the circumstances, the Soviet report from the front is said to have admitted the might of the Reich air force in the following words:

"Our defending forces are gradually being reinforced in their infantry, artillery and tank corps. While we are putting up a fierce resistance against the German ground forces, we cannot do anything against the terrific assaults of the German air forces, which proved the primary factor in our loss of the residential quarters of Stalingrad to the German attackers."

Another Soviet report, also concerning the activity of the German warplanes, is said to have declared:

"The Soviet troops of the city who have been constantly defending it from German air raids for the past 24 hours, have had to expect German bombs on their heads at every instant."

In short, all these reports indicate the imminent fall of the city into the hands of the sweeping Germans.

In Heart of Stalingrad

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—German forces that entered Stalingrad reached the central section of the city yesterday and are storming the Soviet troops that are desperately trying to check the German rush, it is reported from Berlin.

Over Half of City Taken

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, September 18.—German forces have occupied more than one-half of the city of Stalingrad and reached the center of the city on September 16, it is reported by an O.F.I. report from the Soviet front.

Reich forces surrounded the seven-story headquarters of the Red Army on September 16, and after a gruesome battle with every possible weapon of attack for several hours, succeeded in annihilating the Soviet defense forces.

Soviets Repulsed at Terek

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—Large-scale counter-attacks by Soviet artillery units on the Terek front were successfully repulsed by German motorized forces, which were given strong support by the air force, the German Supreme Command announced today. In these operations, more than half of two Soviet artillery detachments were wiped out, and the Germans captured 41 cannons.

The battle for the capture of Stalingrad, the communique said is continuing without respite.

On the Voronesh front, German troops repelled heavy Soviet attacks on German positions and inflicted heavy casualties on the Red troops. It added that the Soviets lost 91 tanks since September 15 in this

(Continued on Page 2)

SEA FIGHT OFF ISLE OF TULAGI RELATED

Japanese Navy's Night Attack On Allied Fleet Was Packed With Action

The night attack upon the Allied fleet conducted by the Imperial Navy in the waters near Tulagi Island on August 8 is described in detail by Masaru Morita, an Asahi correspondent in the service of the Navy Press Section, who witnessed the scene of battle during the thick of the fight aboard the Flagship X.

The reporter's account follows:

"I had the opportunity of witnessing the Tulagi night attack, the most thrilling fight of the sea battle of the Solomons through the 'eyes' of a camera.

"On the evening of August 8, I was standing at the observation post patiently waiting for the engagement to commence.

"'A black shape is on the right. It seems to be an enemy vessel!' cried the man on watch. Instantly, I took up my binoculars and scanned the dark surface of the sea. Silhouetted against the horizon was seen the black form of an enemy ship. The distance between it and our position must have been many thousand meters but it seemed to me to be very short.

Enemy Caught Unawares

"I impatiently waited for the firing to commence, for, without the flashes of gunfire, I could not operate my camera. Meanwhile, the enemy seemed to be unaware of the approach of the Japanese men-of-war. A cold shudder, such as you feel before commencing a big task, ran all over my body.

"Far ahead of us, was seen a column of yellowish flame rising from an enemy ship which had been attacked and set ablaze by the Japanese warplanes during the daytime.

"Presently, the bluish light of a flare-bomb dimly illuminated the sky over Guadalcanar Island to the right of our vessel. Subsequently more flare-bombs were dropped one by one, illuminating the enemy vessels more clearly. The next moment I heard the sound of torpedoes being released by the flagship I was aboard.

"Instinctively, I took up my Leica camera and peeped through the finder, but it was yet too dark. Several seconds later, the ships following the flagship opened fire.

"As it was brighter on the port side of the flagship, I descended from the observation post and hurried there. Of a sudden the deafening sound of gunfire from the main guns filled my ears. I only managed to stand upright by holding on to the railings. For some time after that I could not hear, although I had my ears stuffed.

"The main guns successively belched their deadly missiles. Every time they roared, the ship shook violently. It was a difficult job for me to operate my camera under these circumstances.

"The scene of battle was now thrown into bold relief by searchlights and burning enemy craft. The beams of our searchlight had caught the burning enemy warships and the columns of water made by the shells. I witnessed this spectacle through the finder of my camera, and half unconsciously I released the shutter.

Main Guns in Action

"Supporting my body against the iron railing of the bridge I peeped into the finder while the main armament aboard our warship continued to roar with more intensity. The black smoke belching from the guns covered the surroundings, depriving me of a clear range of vision. Buffeted by the explosion of shells fired from our main armament, I released the shutter as if in a dream.

"Our accurate firing resulted in many warships breaking out in flames. Turning my eyes to the left I saw an enemy A-class cruiser, the stern of which was enveloped in flames, steaming toward us. Its funnels, masts and turrets were vividly outlined against the flames. The main guns and the machine-guns on the bow were in action. I tried to catch the cruiser in the finder of my camera.

"A sea battle fought when the participants are at a distance of 2,000 or 3,000 meters is literary a hand-to-hand battle. But for a camera it is too far to obtain good results.

"While releasing the shutter I regretted that I did not have telephoto lens, and bitterly resented the fact that I could not take a first-class photograph of the grim scene.

"I was depressed when I doubted how accurately my camera could catch the enemy ship 3,000 meters away, and felt impatient at its inefficiency."

Donations to China Hospital

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 17.—The drive for funds launched by Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kao-min Tang, has brought to the Central Hospital of China donations totalling $216,996.16.

Press Comments

Saturday, September 19

NICHI NICHI—A Reply to Mahatma Gandhi
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Utilize Women's Services
ASAHI—Plan to Have Executives Take the Field in Person

A Reply to Mahatma Gandhi

NICHI NICHI—The first impression we get on reading the open letter of Mahatma Gandhi addressed to Japan is that a sentiment of affection for our country runs through the whole remarkable document. The sentiment of affection for Japan we can understand as quite natural, since we, too, have a warm place in our hearts for India. We need not look back on the history of Indo-Japanese relations. How deeply have we sorrowed over the tragic fall of India, our Asiatic sister, from her former position of eminence in civilization and wealth to her present state of slavery! What a burst of indignation have we felt from time to time against perfidious Albion for the misfortune and misery that it brought to India!

Our sympathy for other Asiatics as well as India has deepened in concert with the promotion of our natural strength and having ourselves cast off the restrictions imposed on us by Britain and the United States, we have embarked on a holy war to remove the Anglo-American yoke from the arms and feet of our Asiatic sisters. The mental attitude of Japan in carrying on this great task can be discerned in our recent celebration of the 30th anniversary of the death of Tenshin Okakura, who so deeply moved the people of India by his dictum that all Asia was one. We need not wonder, therefore, that the Mahatma should entertain such goodwill toward our country.

Mahatma Gandhi tells us what his sentiments toward Japan were up to the time of the Russo-Japanese War but does not mention what changes, if any, have taken place. If so, what could have been his observation of Japan and in what manner has he studied her?

The Manchurian Incident must certainly have been an important material for study but has he inquired into it, not in its superficial aspect but in its fundamental cause, which was that Japan could not meekly accept her fate of self-destruction under the pressure of Anglo-American imperialism backed by the Washington Treaty and served by its running dog Chiang Kai-shek?

If, instead of being deluded by the simple and transparent Anglo-American propapanda which would make Japan an aggressor, the Mahatma inquired into the core of the matter he would have found that the underlying factors of the Manchurian Incident were exactly the same as those of the Russo-Japanese War. As regards the China Affair, a person with a little understanding of the causes of the Manchurian Incident would have known with little thought that it was an extension of the Manchurian Incident.

The people of Japan are praising the heroism of India in rising against the mighty Gorgon and are wishing her every success.

It should be remembered, however, that India today is distinctly divided between the India of Indians and the India of the British. Have the leaders of India any ingenious plan to cut the horns of this dilemma?

Utilize Women's Services

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Modern total-power warfare claims a wholesale mobilization of a nation's man-power resources. The potent factor to decide victory or defeat in war is not only man-power used in the shape of fighting services but also the quality and amount of man's labor and working power which will constitute the very basis of production power. This is the reason why under the situation of protracted hostilities a drain on supply of labor power should claim imperatively perfect prosecution of national mobilization aiming at reorganization of collective labor power. Particularly today, because of shortage of labor power inevitably occasioned as the result of a portion of male labor having been called away to serve in the fighting services, the question of female labor taking up the work of male labor has come to the fore demanding right solution.

Already the experiences of the belligerent Powers gained in the last World War and the existing state of the wartime labor distribution policy of Germany, Italy, Britain and the Soviet Union in the current World War, particularly of Germany and Britain, bespeak the great efforts being made by the authorities concerned of the respective countries to the problem of active utilization of women's services.

For instance, the women in Germany and Britain stand and work at all labor fronts—not only on traffic and communications services but also in fields of metal, machinery and munitions industries. In Britain there is being enforced a sort of compulsory requisition system which is a blending of a registry system and a volunteer service system under which girls or women ranging in age from 16 to 41 are being made to work. In Germany partial requisition of girls or women is being enforced, while at the same time also there is being put into operation an obligatory labor service system.

According to the latest information received, the United States has formulated a munition industry labor mobilization plan under which she expected to mobilize 15,000,000 workers by the end of 1942, of which 4,000,000 women workers the United States is understood to be trying to mobilize in this autumn. Again, the United States has employed women to serve in reservist forces and in order to have women engaged in work relative to the army, their training and drill reportedly will be started at colleges and universities from the middle of next mouth.

When the Brooklyn Naval Arsenal on September 15 invited the services of women workers for the first time since the inauguration, as many as 20,000 women workers are reported to have applied to offer their services. Of them, 6,000 successfully passed the examination and 3,000 of the successful examinees immediately took up the work of painting and repairing ships, it is also reported.

With regard to the national mobilization plan of our country also, the problem of utilization of women's services in the munition industry has of late come to assume increased importance.

Considering the fact that in the cities there is a large number of girls and women leading an unproductive and luxurious life, there must be much more room for mobilization of women's labor.

One point which requires caution is the need for providing special protection of women's labor designed not to injure the activities of the women as mothers. Women workers must be given full nourishment, rest and culture in full consideration of their special living conditions.

Plan to Have Executives Take the Field in Person

ASAHI—In order to increase and accelerate wartime production, the Planning Board some time ago decided to urge company presidents and directors to supervise factory work in person. The Society for Service to the State through Industry has drafted a program for bringing out executives to the first line of duty effective as from October 1 until the end of that month.

The idea is not bad. It is readily imaginable that, if the company executives who rarely show their faces at the factory go among the workers and incite and inspire them in person, themselves learning the actual conditions of the factory, much good can be done toward increasing productivity. But unless the most careful study be made of the factors involved and circumstances existing, such a policy may defeat its own end.

In the first place, the executives in question must be persons who already have become models of conduct for the workers in their spirit of service to the nation and attitude toward life before they set foot in the factory. The principal aim of the movement is to move and inspire workers to greater enthusiasm and efforts. Consequently, if the presidents and directors, should be addicted to luxury and ease, the effect would most likely be to rouse the resentment and antipathy of the perspiring workers and thus dampen their enthusiasm rather than kindle it. For the reason, "training" of the executives themselves seems to be necessary.

Another point deserving notice is the mental attitude of the executives when they go among the workers to incite or inspire them. Hitherto executives were not lacking who have taken command in person but many of them have done so in order to increase the profits of their companies or to add to their own laurels. It is clear that in such a spirit no enthusiasm can be roused and no full efficiency secured. It is necessary, therefore, that the traditional idea of private gains should be driven out of executives' heads.

Thirdly, some executives are absentee executives, entrusting their duties to their subordinates. In fact, a good proportion of the whole are working as hard as any of their subordinates planning or adjusting affairs in their city offices. To make them spend long hours in their factories doing things their subordinates can do more systematically would be to decrease efficiency in the long run. This point, too, should be borne in mind.

There are other matters that must be taken into consideration. The Society's program includes informal gatherings of executives with employes in order to enable the desires, hopes and suggestions of those below to be communicated to those above and vice versa. The idea is quite fair but the basic requirement is to consolidate the structure of each enterprise which would enable frank views to be expressed.

At any rate, the program in itself cannot fail to be of use in helping on productivity expansion. Any evil that may accrue should be eliminated by cooperation between the Government and the private interests concerned.

NIPPON-MADE FILMS WELCOMED IN SOUTH

Enlighten Native Inhabitants And Help to Amuse Japanese Soldiers

Japan-made moving pictures are very popular in the Southern Regions and are contributing much to the enlightenment of the native inhabitants whose cultural level is low, declared Yukihiko Tamura, chief of the General Affairs Department of the Nanyo Eiga Association, who returned home Thursday after a five-month inspection tour in the South.

"The cinema industry in the South has so far been monopolized by American and British interests," said Mr. Tamura. "There were eight branches of American cinema companies in Batavia. The office of the R.K.O. there held 300 films in stock.

"In Java, there are about 300 cinema halls. Most of these halls are divided into two sections, one for the Americans and British exclusively and the other for the natives inhabitants. The former is well equipped while the latter is very poor.

"In Shonanto, I found about 100 British films in stock and also some Indian pictures.

"The film production in Java was formerly conducted by six companies, of which two are now defunct. The four cinema companies now in operation, however, have very poor equipment, although the machines are of high quality. The pictures produced in Java were formerly exported to Singapore and Malaya.

"Japanese motion pictures are very popular among the native inhabitants. In Shonanto, the 'General, Staff Officer and Soldiers,' 'Aurola,' 'Bouquet of the South Seas' and 'Songoku' were shown to the Japanese soldiers as well as to the residents. These pictures proved especially popular. Nippon newsreels are being shown in French Indo-China as well as in Shonanto and Java.

"These Japan-made films help to amuse the soldiers and at the same time are serving as a medium to enlighten the natives.

"The following is an example attesting to this fact. At a town near the Thai-Malay border, whose population is some 60,000, a native asked me if the city of Tokyo was larger than that town. When he saw a cultural film depicting the aspects of Tokyo which was shown to the public there, he was very much surprised and seemed to have realized the real power of Japan for the first time in his life.

"Because the native inhabitants in the Southern Regions do not understand Japanese, talkie films of their own language must be exported there. In Thailand, film interpreters explain the Japanese-language talkie pictures. In Java also, cinema speakers are being trained."

SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT TO GET FAMILY PHOTOS

Asia Development Picture Service Association Making Arrangements

Thousands of Japanese troopers at the various fronts, officers as well as soldiers, will be the happy recipients of photographs of their respective families at home through the kind offices of the Asia Development Photo Service Association, Domei revealed.

In line with the campaign commencing October [illegible] to strengthen assistance of military affairs, the Asia Development Photo Service Association has decided to launch a movement to comfort Japanese officers and men at the fronts by sendings them photographs of their families. It was learned all necessary arrangements are being completed rapidly.

Through the kind assistance of the War and Navy Ministries and the cooperation of the Nippon Central Association, all photo materials, photographs of 25,000 families with men at the front soon will be sent to branches of the Asia Development Photo Service Association.

Expenses for carrying out this giant project will be borne by the Association and by the All-Japan Photo Materials Federation.

Burma to Have Cent as Monetary Unit Through Promulgation of Ordinance

Domei

RANGOON, September 17.—The Civil Administrative Organ of Burma today announced the promulgation of a new Currency Adjustment Ordinance, dated September 15, under which the monetary unit of Burma will be one cent, with one rupee equaling 100 cents, effective October 15.

The new ordinance will abolish the hitherto-existing monetary system under which one rupee was divided into 16 annas and one anna into 12 pies.

Under the new ruling, anna and pie coins will be withdrawn from circulation, with the conversion rates being fixed at: 50 cents for one 8-anna coin; 25 cents for one 4-anna coin; 10 cents for one 2-anna piece, five cents for one 1-anna coin, one cent for one 1-pie coin, and half-a-cent for one one-half pie coin.

The adjustment of the Burmese currency is intended to render the rupee conformable to the decimal system of the Japanese military notes, which are in circulation here.

The Ordinance will continue to operate until a new monetary system, which is now under consideration among the authorities concerned, is put into effect.

The exchange of anna and pie coins for cent notes will be permitted through the banks in Rangoon and those designated by the local governors in other areas, it was announced.

Germans Determined To Smash Resistance

(Continued From Page 1)

area.

It was further disclosed that the Germans destroyed 146 Soviet planes on September 16 and 17, while losing 6 planes.

The communique also announced that a British patrol boat was sunk by German planes in the English Channel.

New Developments Seen

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 17.—The Stalingrad front seems to be showing sudden new developments, according to reports received by the newspaper Exchange. The Germans in the northwestern sector of the city have commenced a renewed offensive on the whole front, aided by firing from several hundred guns and close range bombing by the Laftwaffe.

The outer fortifications of the city in this district were destroyed after severe fighting, and several Nazi mechanized units have plunged deep into the northwestern suburbs of the city. Reports indicate that 20 German divisions, comprised of mechanized and infantry troops, have been concentrated in the northwestern sector, forming a half circle from Dubovka to Woroponous.

The German offensives in both the southern and southwestern sectors are at a standstill and the wedge formed by the mechanized units has been driven back somewhat, according to reports to the Exchange.

The Soviet paper, Red Star, has the following to say regarding the German forces:

"The German forces are advancing on an average of 800 meters per day. The German infantry units are for most part combined with mechanized units, and as time goes on the German air forces are coming to play an increasingly important role, possessing strength far superior to the Red air forces."

The power of the German air forces is also being looked upon with due importance in London. The Swiss paper, National Zeitung, says, "The imminent crisis of Stalingrad is due to the large-scale bombing by the German air forces, which the Soviets are unable to repulse due to lack of sufficient fighters. Judging from the decreased number of German planes raiding England, our opinion is that, leaving only a small number of bombers in the French bases, Germany has concentrated its aerial force on the Soviet front."

War in Last Stage

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 17.—The Stalingrad battle has entered its last stage, according to reports from the German side. Moscow reports indicate that the Soviets are placed in a very critical position. However, fierce fighting is in progress in the southwestern sector of the city at the crossing of railways from Rostov and Krasnodar, between the Soviets and the German forces, which had commenced operations from the north and the south.

Moscow admits that the Germans have penetrated deep into Stalingrad, but the Red forces are still putting up a stiff resistance in the defense of the city, according to reports reaching Zurich.

DISTURBANCE STILL RAGES UNABATED IN NORTH EIRE

500 Citizens Arrested in Belfast—Daily Search for Firearms Made

The disturbance in North Ireland has not abated and clashes between citizens and policemen occur in various places, the Nichi Nichi reported from Lisbon Friday quoting a Dublin dispatch, reports Domei.

The Nichi Nichi further reported that about 500 citizens were arrested in Belfast and house to house searches for firearms are made daily.

Prices of commodities are steadily rising and in some districts, shortage of coal, wheat and bread is being experienced, while gas is available for only two hours per day.

Moscow Talks Fail Over Second Front

(Continued From Page 1)

ish Prime Minister, it seems, said that though he would do his best for the front formation he could not tell how and when it would be done.

2nd Front Imperative

The Soviet side, opposing Churchill, declared that the latter would do well to survey closely the current situation in the Stalingrad and Caucasus sectors. After the fall of Stalingrad, which in turn would bring about the stagnancy of the Eastern Front, the Reich armies would be allowed to plan for their forced landing on the homeland of Britain, which would turn the general war situation decisively unfavorable to the anti-Axis camp.

(5) Churchill, after soliciting the understanding of the circumstances which are preventing the war-front formation, is understood to have proposed many substitute plans for the sake of the Soviets, including the reinforcement of defense in West Asia and the more strategic materials to be sent in by the United Nations. The Soviet leaders to these propositions remained rather indifferent, it is understood.

U.S. More Enthusiastic

(6) Prior to the Moscow talks, the United States seemed more enthusiastic over the establishment of a second front for the Soviets than Britain. This attitude was given up at the very table of conference to the surprise of Premier Stalin, it is said. This change of attitude on the American side is interpreted to have been caused by the latter's circumstances preventing it to send any substantial forces for the new front, if it is to be formed within this year.

All newspaper reports in the papers here in Buenos Aires today, are notably gloomy about the prospect of war on the side of the anti-Axis nations. They agree in their view that any further postponement of the formation of a second front will not only deepen the gap between the Soviets and the Anglo-Saxon nations, but seriously affect the fighting spirit among the Soviet defenders and thus cast a black shadow on the war situation of the anti-Axis camp.

EAST ASIA WAR DISPLAY TO BE HELD IN NANKING

Siated to Open November 1 Under Joint Auspices of Sino-Japanese Organs

A Greater East Asia War Exhibition will be held in Nanking on November 1 till the end of the month, reports the Nichi Nichi Saturday.

The said exhibition will be held under the joint auspices of the National Government in Nanking, Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, Japanese Fleet in the waters adjoining China, Japanese Embassy and the Central China Office of the China Affairs Board. A committee under the supervision of these five organs will undertake the management of the project.

The exposition will comprise the Greater East Asia Hall, Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Hall and the Drama Hall.

TAKAHASHI IS CHAIRMAN

To Make Arrangements for Empire Fete

The National Founding Celebration Headquarters on Thursday announced the appointment of Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, retired, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, as chairman of its committee which will be entrusted with the task of making arrangements for the forthcoming celebration of the founding of the Japanese Empire on February 11, next year.

Other members of the new committee, which is annually organized, were revealed as Vice-Admiral Mambei Idemitsu and Lieutenant-General Toraichi Nakajima, both vice-presidents, and Lieutenant-General Aki Senba, secretary-general.

ANNAMITE TO ENTER UNIVERSITY IN OSAKA

Fan Tai-tai Is First Foreigner To Be Regular Student of Japanese Institute

Fan Tai-tai, 23-year-old Annamese medical student, has been accorded the singular honor of being the first foreigner to be admitted as a regular student to a Japanese university, reports Domei.

Mr. Fan, it was revealed, is the son of a Hanoi jeweller, who visited Japan 17 years ago and became extremely friendly toward the Japanese people.

After graduating from high school in Hanoi, Mr. Fan enrolled in the Medical College of the Hanoi University. Desirous of studying in Japan, however, he left Hanoi University after a year of study and applied to the Government-General of French Indo-China for permission to go to Japan for study.

His first request refused, Mr. Fan approached and secured the assistance of the authorities of the Japanese Embassy. Through the latter's good offices, he arrived in Japan last November and began the study of the Japanese language at the Kokusai Gakuyu Kaikan, in Yodobashi-ku.

Making splendid progress in his studies, he was able within the short space of 10 months to master the language to the extent that he was able to pass the entrance examination of the Medical Faculty of the Osaka Imperial University.

When interviewed by a Domei reporter at the Kokusai Gakuyu Kaikan, Mr. Fan declared, "I immediately told my parents back in French Indo-China, and I can imagine how happy they are."

Asked what he intends to do after graduating from the Osaka Imperial University, he said, "I expect to enter a military medical college. I am not going to return home until I obtain a doctor's degree in Japan."

MARATHON RUNNER OFF ON TOKYO-HSINKING RUN

Former Olympic Athlete Expects to Reach Manchou Capital November 3

Yahei Miura, 52-year-old veteran marathon runner, after paying his respects to the Imperial Palace, started on his Tokyo-Hsinking run at 9 a.m. Friday, in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

Mr. Miura, who was participant of the Olympic Games at Antwerp, in 1920, received a big send-off by his friends, including Shizo Kanaguri, another veteran marathon runner, as well as by committee members of the Japan Athletic Association.

In the course of his run, Mr. Miura will visit the Yasukuni and Meiji Shrines and stop over at Hachioji for the first night. Thereafter he will take the Tokaido highway, climb Mt. Fuji, visit the shrines at Atsuta, Ise and Kashiwara, arriving at Hsinking on November 3. He is expected to cover 15 miles a day during his run.

To Check Overseas Chinese

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 17.—The Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission has formulated a plan for the investigation of all Chinese organizations abroad, as well as rules governing registration of such organizations.

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POSTAL SAVINGS POPULAR

Soldiers in Rangoon Swelling Deposits to Be Sent Home

Domei

RANGOON, September 17.—Since the establishment of the Rangoon Field Post Office on May 20, ¥3,560,000 worth of savings have already been deposited, of which ¥1,130,000 have been sent home, it was revealed here today.

The post office clerks are kept extremely busy as front-line soldiers in Burma are taking advantage of the organization to open deposit accounts and send their savings home, it was further reported.

Tokyo Professor Speaks

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 17.—Dr. K. Nakayama, professor of the Tokyo University of Literature and Science, recently gave an interesting speech at a meeting held at the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association. Outstanding among those who attended the meeting were President Wang Ching-wei, Kiang Kang-hu, President of the Examination Yuan, and Li Tsu-yu, Vice-Minister of Industry.

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JAPAN SPURRED REVOLT OF AXIS AGAINST ENEMY

Manchurian Incident Seen Preordained Historical Event By Okumura

WAR IS FOR JUSTICE

Sword of Righteousness Not To Be Sheathed Until U.S., Britain Are Slain

Turning back the pages of history to the time of the Meiji Restoration to prove that Japan had steadily been laying the tracks for a revolt against American-British monopoly of the globe, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, in his radio speech Friday evening stated that the Manchurian Incident, which really marked the dawn of a new world era, was preordained as an inevitable event.

His enlightening speech follows:

Exactly 11 years ago today, September 18, 1931, an explosion rocked Liutiaokow, a suburb of Mukden, Manchuria. The explosion proclaimed the dawn of a new history of the world.

Early that year Nazi Germany had carried through the Hitler Revolution after 20 years of struggle. At the sight of this signal fire of a world revolution in a corner of Asia, Nazi Germany clearly saw the path she should tread. Fascist Italy, led by Duce Mussolini, immediately responded.

This was the prelude to the world war of today. When we think of this, we are filled anew with an indescribable emotion over the great world significance of the Manchurian Incident.

Incident Preordained

Historically speaking, there were sufficient causes for the outbreak of a disturbance of such magnitude. When we recall that in the 60 years following the Meiji Restoration Japan had been preparing, heart and soul, for a revolt against the American-British monopoly of the globe, we find that the Manchurian Incident had been preordained as an inevitability in the history of the world. In this sense, we should look back over the Meiji Restoration from a broader viewpoint. Indeed, the Restoration, with the Manchurian Incident, was one of the greatest and epochal events in modern history.

The 300 years of seclusionism enforced by the Tokugawa Shogunate was not entirely the will of the Shogunate or a necessity. It was due also to machinations on the part of the Western aggressors with a sharp eye on Japan.

The British and Dutch Protestants who cleverly gained access to the Tokugawa Shogunate brought the tale that the Spanish and Portuguese Catholics who had been here earlier had aggressive designs on Japan. This resulted in the Shogunate's oppression of the remnants of the Toyotomis, then in Osaka, who were pro-Spanish and Portuguese. The British and Dutch went to the length of telling the Shogunate that such danger was due to the free trade permitted by it and of suggesting that Japan shut the country to all foreign intercourse.

As the result, the Shogunate in the 10th year of Kanei (1634) promulgated the isolation decree. Thus it can be seen that British and Dutch machinations were at the bottom of the isolationist policy adopted by the Tokugawas.

Once the isolationist decree was promulgated, the Japanese pioneers who had settled in Chosen, China and the South Seas regions were deprived of all means of coming home. Left forlorn in strange lands, these pioneers shed tears of chagrin.

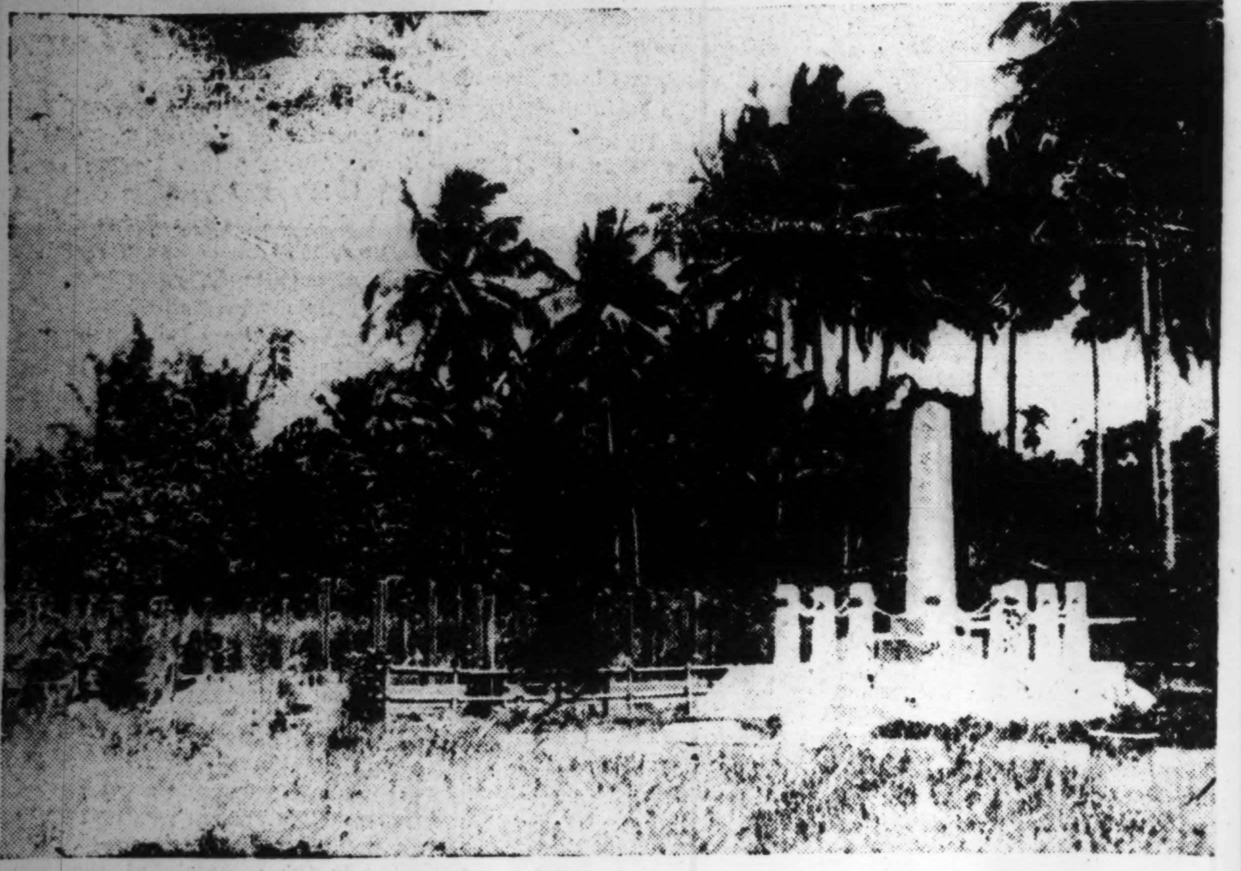
This means that the British and Dutch attained their objective without the loss of a single soldier. The Japanese pioneers had proved the greatest obstacle to the British and Dutch in their aggression of the South Seas and China. Once the Japanese people were barred by the isolationist decree from going abroad, therefore, the aggressor countries, led by Britain, swept all Asia with the swiftness of one conquering an uninhabited land.

Foes Applied Pressure

By the Opium War British wrested Hongkong from China and set her first step forward her encroachment on China. By the Tientsin and Peking campaigns consequent upon the Arrow Incident, the Anglo-French allied forces menaced the whole of the Chinese continent. Russia in the north was closing in

(Continued on Page 2)

Monument for Intrepid Parachutists



To perpetuate the memory of the intrepid paratroops of the Imperial Japanese Navy who perished after their heroic action at Menado on Celebes in January, a monument has been erected as shown in above photo. Near the monument are the graves of these fallen heroes.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

MANCHOU PROGRESS LAUDED BY PREMIER

Tojo Stresses Mutual Manchou-Japan Cooperation Toward Attainment of Final Victory

Congratulating Manchoukuo on its magnificent progress, Premier Hideki Tojo voiced his determination that Manchoukuo and Japan work together toward the final victory, at a luncheon held Friday on the 11th anniversary of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

Manchoukuo Ambassador Li Shaokeng and numerous other official and civilian notables attended the dinner held at the Imperial Hotel, jointly sponsored by the Manchoukuo Tenth Anniversary Felicitation Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Dai-Nippon Asia Development, Association, according to the Asahi.

Premier Tojo, in the capacity of the President of the Felicitation Association, made the following speech on the occasion:

"To celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo the Manchoukuo Tenth Anniversary Felicitation Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Japan Asia Development Association have selected this date, 11 years since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, to invite you here. I thank His Excellency Manchoukuo Ambassador Li and other notables who have been so good as to honor this function with their presence.

"It is a matter for deep appreciation that Manchoukuo has made a progress unparalleled in history, solidified its foundations, and that it is continuing to develop and prosper. And working toward the common goal in the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo is working together with Japan in making solid the defense of the north.

"Looking back to that day eleven years ago and over the ground Manchoukuo has covered during that time, I congratulate Manchoukuo from the bottom of my heart for the magnificent progress it has made. At the same time I wish to express my respect for those nations which have recognized and are friendly to Manchoukuo.

"Needless to say, the future of the War of Greater East Asia is long. To carry out the aims of this war, the position of Manchoukuo, a pioneer of the new order and the continental base for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, becomes increasingly heavy, and its cooperation becomes more and more necessary.

"I felicitate Manchoukuo on its tenth anniversary, and at the same time anticipating further progress, and holding the same determination we had during the days of Manchoukuo's founding, I vow that, together with our allies, we will work toward final victory."

More Planes Take Off

Domei

MUKDEN, September 18.—The second formation of Manchoukuo Army planes, flown by Japanese pilots, left here for Tokyo today. These planes are expected to join the first group at Tokyo,

His Imperial Majesty Wires Congratulation To Chilean President

His Majesty the Emperor on Friday graciously extended a congratulatory telegraphic message to the President of Chile, Juan Antonio Rios, on the occasion of Chile's Independence Day.

ENGLAND WEAKENED BY BIG SHIP LOSSES

Military Strength Also Crippled By Huge Government Expenditures

By KOZO KAITO
Former Domei Correspondent in London

ABOARD TATUTA MARU AT SHONAN, September 17.—A brief scrutiny of the conditions as they exist today in Great Britain in the fields of military, political and economic affairs, presents many a interesting point even to a casual observer.

The armed strength in England, for instance, is believed to be roughly 1,800,000 strong and in the Middle East approximately 2,350,000. British motorized divisions, on the other hand, including those in the Middle East, number five, while tanks in commission number some 3,000. The production rate of tanks is estimated to be between 1,000 and 1,500 a month.

The British air strength, which Prime Minister Churchill boasted last fall to be equal to that of Germany, comprises some 10,000 front line planes with a personnel ranging between 1,000,000 and 1,200,000. The monthly production of planes varies between 2,000 and 2,500.

Judging from these figures it may be seen that British army and air forces have been greatly strengthened since the Dunkirk debacle, availing themselves of the British production capacity and the opportunity offered resulting from the severe Soviet-German encounters in the East.

Navy Force Shrinks

The much vaunted British naval force, however, owing to the great losses suffered at the hands of the Imperial Japanese Naval Forces, has been irreparably damaged and thrown off balance. The seriousness of the situation may be well portrayed by the fact that replacement of lost ships cannot be undertaken speedily.

Much more serious is the mounting British loss of its merchant marine. This has reached such a crucial point that the Government has refused to divulge any figures despite the clamor raised by the press. Last May, ships of 1,000-ton class and over aggregated only 17 million tons, of which 3,000,000 tons are for military use, 2,000,000 tons for colonial use and the balance 12,000,000 tons for the use of the British Isles proper. Assuming that the transportation capacity loss by detour under convoy is 5,000,000 tons, the net bottoms capacity in home

(Continued on Page 2)

YAMAMOTO CHOSEN FOREIGN VICE-CHIEF

Was Director of American Bureau and Concurrently Of East Asia Bureau

Kumaichi Yamamoto has been appointed full-time Acting Foreign Vice-Minister, it was announced by the Foreign Office at 4 p.m. Friday. The decision was made at the Cabinet meeting held prior to the announcement at which Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani presented his recommendation of Mr. Yamamoto for the post.

Mr. Yamamoto who was the Director of the American Bureau and concurrently of the East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office, was born in April, 1889, in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Graduating from the Tung Wen College in Shanghai in 1911, Mr. Yamamoto first began his diplomatic career by serving as the first secretary of the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Office in 1920. Then he became third secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Turkey in 1926, second secretary of the Japanese Embassy in England in 1930, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Manchoukuo in 1934, director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office in 1939, and from 1940 on the director of the American Bureau as well as of the East Affairs Bureau of the Foreign East Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Chosen Harbin Consul

The Foreign Office announced Friday afternoon that Tsuyoshi Tsukamoto, an official of the South Seas Bureau, has been appointed Consul-General to be stationed in Harbin.

Mr. Tsukamoto formerly served as first secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Moscow.

RED DEFENDERS ARE CUT IN HALF BY REICH DRIVE

Nazi Legions Pushing Soviets Back Toward Volga River In Fierce Battle

HEAVY STREET FIGHTING

Intense Fire Poured Into Advancing German Forces From Every House and Factory

Domei

LISBON, September 17.—During the past 24 hours street fighting has been carried on in Stalingrad between the besieging Germans, mustering 25 divisions composed of some 450,000 men, and the Soviet defenders, who are resisting the German onslaught at every street corner and building, according to information reaching here.

In a certain street in particular, says an Associated Press dispatch the most gruesome fighting is being waged with Soviet troops firing from attics and small windows of basements.

Under the circumstances, it is said, several hours are required to take even a single house. Moreover, even after a building has been blasted by dive bombers, the surviving Soviet troops put up bloody resistance behind hastily constructed barriers.

An unconfirmed report states that the vanguard of the German forces has already reached several points on the eastern bank of the Tzaritzin River, which runs across Stalingrad from east to west.

The Soviet defenders in the southern and southwestern outskirts of the city appear to be desperately stemming the tide of the German offensive, but this line is doomed to collapse shortly in the face of the overwhelming superiority of the German onslaught, it is further reported.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 17.—The German forces which have penetrated into the center of Stalingrad, severing the Red Army north and south, and encircling each severed portion in a horse shoe shaped formation, are maneuvering now to push the Soviet defenders back to the Volga River.

Street fighting prevails along the entire front with every block of houses and factories turned into a network for fortifications. The German infantry and engineering corps are carrying on close-range fighting, virtually crawling over the streets to gain further ground and are gradually tightening the circle around the enemy.

The German Army communique of the 16th lauds the unprecedented achievements of Lieutenant-General Hoffman, Commander of the anti-aircraft divisions, and Captain Lutz, Commander of the artillery corps. The total number of Soviet planes brought down on the Stalingrad front on September 16 was 38.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, September 19, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Thorough Simplification

MIYAKO—In parallel with the Government's plan calling for the simplification and curtailment of the administrative organs, economic circles are said to have decided to follow suit and further their efforts in simplifying and curtailing the functions of their organs, both of economic organizations and industrial enterprises. The decision reached thereto is said to have been relayed to all of their branch organizations throughout the country.

Regarding the simplification and curtailment of both the administrative and executive organs of the different organizations concerned, it is no doubt essential to substantially increase the efficiency of work, regardless of whether it is of a wartime nature or not. That Premier Tojo determinedly tided over all difficulties in putting through the plan calling for the simplification and curtailment of the administrative organs was for the express purpose of increasing the efficiency of work.

The simplification and curtailment of the organs of industrial business organizations should be taken care of by the financiers themselves inasmuch as they are directly concerned with it. However, as regards the simplification and curtailment of the organs of the economic organizations, the matter, of course, should be taken into consideration by the Government.

Study of Education

ASAHI—Because the Government's decision shortening the years of study in middle schools, higher schools, and university preparatory schools also holds for agricultural, engineering, fisheries, and for other technical schools and even affects girls' schools, needless to say it will have a direct effect upon the whole structure of the educational system.

In light of this fact the political Affairs Investigation Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has made a thorough study of the important points in the

(Continued on Page 2)

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY HEARS OF HEROIC ACTS BY NAVY UNITS IN D.E.I.

CITATIONS ISSUED

The Navy Ministry announcement released at 3 p.m. Friday follows:

"Citations have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the XX Special Landing Party and XX Special Landing Party of the Yokosuka Naval Station which took part in operations for the reduction of Menado and Koepang and the XX Air Unit and the XX Naval Air Unit which took part in the campaign against the Netherlands East Indies. The fact has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation issued to the XX Special Landing Party of the Yokosuka Naval Station follows:

Issued to

The X X Special Landing Party of the Yokosuka Naval Station.

As the first parachute unit of the Imperial Navy, the above-mentioned party took part on January 11, 1942, in operations for the reduction of Menado. With the cooperation of comrade air units it descended by means of parachutes in the face of defensive fire from the enemy and carried out a daring attack on the Kakas airfield. Although it was lightly equipped, it crushed the enemy who was superior in number and in a swift and daring move secured the occupation of the enemy air base and important points in the neighborhood.

These deeds of the party, by making it possible for the air force to advance speedily, contributed greatly toward the successful conduct of the operations which followed. The military services rendered by it are recognized as meritorious. A citation is hereby issued to the party.

May 27, 1942.

ISOROKU YAMAMOTO,
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

The citation issued to the XX Special Landing Party of the Yokosuka Naval Station follows:

Issued to

The Special Landing Party of the Yokosuka Naval Station

The above-mentioned party took part in operations for the reduction of Koepang on February 20, 1942 and with the cooperation of comrade air units it succeeded in descending by means of parachutes in a surprise attack on the enemy.

Later it checked and destroyed the stubborn enemy although it was outnumbered and lightly equipped. This act facilitated the occupation of the enemy airfield by comrade units.

Furthermore, it secured the occupation of important points in the neighborhood. This made it possible for the air units to advance rapidly.

These services of the party, which made a large contribution to the successful conduct of the operations that followed, are recognized meritorious. A citation is hereby issued to the party.

May 27, 1942.

ISOROKU YAMAMOTO,
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

The citation issued to the X X Air Unit and the X X Naval Air Unit follows:

Issued to

The X X Air Unit and The X X Naval Air Unit.

In January 1942, at the commencement of operations for the reduction of the Netherlands East Indies, the above-mentioned units, advancing from their bases, overcoming numerous difficulties as they did so, at times made thrusts at the enemy air forces at their bases a long way off after reconnaissance conducted properly and in a daring manner and crushed them at a blow. At others they gave battle to enemy planes as the latter came attacking while they were protecting the comrade units or patroling the air over important points which had been captured.

They always fought daringly and resolutely as a main force in air operations for the annihilation of the enemy and at every turn crushed the enemy's air strength.

These deeds of the units contributed largely toward the successful operation of our strategy. The military services rendered by them are recognized as meritorious. A citation is hereby issued to them.

May 27, 1942.

ISOROKU YAMAMOTO,
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

Commander-in-Chief of Combined Fleet Issues Citations

PARATROOPS HONORED

Two Air Units Also Commended by Admiral Yamamoto For Meritorious Services

The Imperial Navy was honored on Friday when the Navy Ministry announced that it had come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor that citations had been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to two special landing parties and two air units which served with distinction in the campaign against the Netherlands East Indies.

One of the special landing parties, called the Special Landing Party of the Yokosuka Naval Station, took part in the historic action as the first parachute unit of the Imperial Navy.

The feats of the party which descended at Menado on Celebes on January 11 are still fresh in the memory of the people.

Startled Whole World

The other special landing party, also called the XX Special Landing Party of the Yokosuka Naval Station, was the paratroops which startled the world by descending at Koepang on Timor Island on February 20.

The air units honored, are the XX Air Unit and the XX Naval Air Unit.

Both units took part in operations for the reduction of the Netherlands East Indies, and their deeds contributed largely to the successful conclusion of the East Indies campaign.

A brief account of the operations of the Special Landing Party of the Yokosuka Naval Station is given as follows:

This Special Landing Party took part on January 11 in operations for the reduction of Menado. Descending by means of parachutes it made a forced attack on the Kakas airfield and succeeded in occupying the enemy air base in the locality.

On January 12 it was joined by the second parachute unit and captured important points in the neighborhood of the airfield.

These deeds made it possible for comrade air units to advance. This was the first time that the Imperial Navy had engaged in parachute operations.

The conduct of the party was brave and resolute. It made a full demonstration of its real power for which it owes to the training to which it put itself in ordinary times.

The operations of the X X Air Unit and the X X Naval Air Unit are summarized below:

In January, 1942, as soon as the campaign against the Netherlands East Indies started, the X X Air Unit the X X Naval Air Unit went into action.

The X X Air Unit advanced its base to Menado on January 12, to Kendari on January 25, to Amboina on February 4, and to Koepang on February 23.

The X X Naval Air Unit advanced its base to Tarakan on January 10, to Balikpapan on January 28, to Macassar on February 2, and to Bali Island on February 20.

Crushed Enemy Forces

The parties had difficulties to contend with as they advanced their bases. They crushed the enemy as he appeared to harass them in their advance.

The X X Air Unit shot down or smashed more than 70 enemy planes during its attacks on the enemy in the Surabaya area on February 3 and 5.

On March 3 it carried out a surprise attack on Broom. In this action it caught up with and destroyed 28 large-size landplanes and seaplanes as they were being sent to reinforce the enemy air force in the Java area.

The X X Naval Air Unit found out in the latter part of January the enemy air base of Merak in the central part of Borneo which had not been known to the Japanese and made a surprise attack on it, destroying all planes which were

(Continued on Page 2)

WATER POWER RESOURCES IN MINDANAO SURVEYED

Investigation by Taiwan Company Will Pave Way for Industrial Development

Domei

MANILA, September 18.—An investigation of the water power resources in the island of Mindanao will be undertaken by the Japanese Military Administration as the first step toward the industrial development of the island, it was learned today.

Frequent rainfalls and mountainous topography are characteristic features of this island and its water power resources are estimated to be between 700 and 800 kilowatts.

Lake Lanao is particularly favored as a source of water power, since it is 2,500 feet above sea-level, while its distance from the seashore is only 40 kilometers.

The Taiwan Electric Power Company has been entrusted by the Military Administration to survey the water power resources of the island, it was further learned.

WILLKIE IN KUIBISHEV

Domei

KUIBISHEV, September 17.—Wendell Willkie, personal envoy of President Roosevelt, arrived here today from Teheran by plane after his visit to West Asia.

He is scheduled to hold conferences with Soviet leaders and, if possible, will inspect the front line.

It is also understood that Willkie will visit Moscow and will exchange views with Premier Josef Stalin.

After discharging his mission to the Soviet, he will leave for Chungking.

HONGKONG AUTHORITIES FREE 124 WAR PRISONERS

Employment Found for Former Asiatic Soldiers in British Army

Domei

HONGKONG, September 18.—Japanese military authorities this morning liberated 124 Chinese, Malayan and Annamese war prisoners who had been compelled to join the British army.

All of the freed prisoners will be permitted to reside in Hongkong, and the Japanese Government-General was understood already to have found employment for 90 per cent of the men.

The majority of these former Asiatic soldiers in the British army had been recruited from students in the former British Crown Colony.

Commenting on his release, Li Ho-feng, former ambulance driver for the British army student of engineering in Hongkong University, said he was surprised over his sudden release.

"I never expected to be set free so soon," he said. "I had nothing to complain about the treatment given me in the prisoners camp. On the contrary, I benefited a great deal from discipline in the internment camp."

Cholon Chinese Hold Fete

Domei

SAIGON, September 17.—A grand celebration was held at Cholon this morning by the representatives of the 400,000 Chinese traders in French Indo-China, in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. Telegrams of felicitations were sent to General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo.

JAPAN SPURRED REVOLT OF AXIS

(Continued From Page 1)

on China via Siberia. America was bringing pressure to bear on China from across the Pacific. By the menace of the Western aggressors pressing on from the four directions, Japan was driven into a desperate corner.

Resolutely rose the inhabitants of Japan, the god-sent land. The Tokugawa Government, with its strength already on the wane, was powerless to oppose the aggressors that were closing in on Japan from the four directions.

Under the banner of Loyalty to the Throne and Expulsion of Foreigners, the Japanese revived a strong race-consciousness and succeeded in creating the new structure—the Meiji Restoration.

Indeed, the Meiji Restoration was not the setting up of a mere new domestic structure. It was Asia's final revolt against the Western aggressors, such as America, Britain, Russia, France, etc. The Sino-Japanese War and the Boxer Uprising were manifestations of the spirit motivating the movement for the expulsion of foreigners.

By the Sino-Japanese War Japan tried to awaken China to British and Russian maneuvers. Behind that war was a real enemy, as was the case with the China Affair.

Once Japan emerged victorious from the war, the hostility of the third Powers became undisguised and took the form of the Triple Intervention. Japan was forced to give back Liaotung Peninsula to the aggressors—Liaotung Peninsula which Japan had acquired by the precious blood of her sons.

The imperialistic designs of the third Powers did not end there. Finding China weak, the Powers vied with one another in reaching out the tentacles of aggression, and China faced dismemberment.

The Russo-Japanese War was a war for the defense of Asia against these ruthless aggressors. Japan, who during the 40 years after the Restoration had saved up every ounce of her energy, challenged Russia, then the greatest military Power in the world, in front and righted the wrong imposed by the Tripartite Intervention.

The Western sway in Asia, which met with the first revolt in the Meiji Restoration and the second and third in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, was gradually driven back westward until, as the natural outcome of the inconsistency existing in the camp of the Western Powers, the first European War broke out.

The first European War was without any ideal but merely the upshot of scurvy competition among the aggressor nations for more and more gains. Naturally enough, the trail of the war threw all the contestants, the victors and the vanquished alike, into the depths of exhaustion.

On the other hand, Japan only was able to achieve remarkable national development. In retrospect, we cannot but feel that Heaven is with him who walketh in the path of righteousness.

As might have been expected, America and Britain, flabbergasted at Japan's growth, began to apply stronger and stronger pressure against her. The League of Nations, the Washington Conference, the Nine-Power Treaty, the Four-Power Pact, the Anti-War Pact, the London Treaty and others were nothing but manifestations of this American-British hostility toward Japan.

Fanned Anti-Japanism

America and Britain, fearing the possibility of Sino-Japanese collaboration intensely, were at the greatest pains to engineer an estrangement between the two countries. When Chiang Kai-shek succeeded in subjugating the North in 1928, America and Britain lost no time in extending recognition to the then National Government. While aiding the National Government, America and Britain drove it to anti-Japanisim. Chinese feelings against Japan ran high. Chang Tso-lin's death in an explosion and the young Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's pro-American, British and Soviet policy only added fuel to the fire of anti-Japanism in Manchuria. Japan's rights and interests in Manchuria, acquired by the blood of 100,000 of her sons and built up at huge costs, were on the verge of collapse.

All this while America and Britain had been spreading pernicious propaganda far and wide in Japan with a view to bringing about a split in Japanese public opinion. The peace, anti-war, democratic and Communistic propaganda freely let loose by the two countries can easily be recalled.

When in 1929 Japan, braving the storm of the world-wide economic depression, tried to overwhelm the world's markets with low-priced Japanese merchandise, America and Britain, in violation of the Free Trade principle of their own making, resorted to such measures as the restriction of imports and the building up of high tariff walls in order to checkmate Japan.

The American-British-Soviet oppression against Japan was about to reach its zenith when the Manchurian Incident broke out. The Incident was not only the first revolt against the Versailles structure, but a continuation of Japan's drive, started with the Meiji Restoration, for getting back East Asia from the Occidental imperialists. Nay, it marked the genesis of the current World War.

In the 70 years following the Restoration, Japan assiduously amassed her strength, while America and Britain headed rapidly toward retrogression. This gives the Manchurian Incident the character of a world revolution. When we ponder over this historical background, we should say that the Manchurian Incident was no mere accident.

What a tremendous effect the Manchurian Incident had on America and Britain, then entrenched in the League of Nations! Their fiendish oppression against Japan testifies eloquently to this. It also stands as a testimony to the fact that the Incident, instead of being localized to the mere chastisement of Chang Hsueh-liang and his military clique, was an epoch-making event in world history.

New State Is Born

Before the eyes of consternated and irritated America and Britain the State of Manchoukuo was founded on March 1, 1932, in response to the wish of the 3,000,000 people, with the lofty ideal of building up a paradise where the five races could live in harmony and concord. As early as September 15 of that year Japan extended recognition to the newborn State. This was followed immediately by the historic Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol with joint defense between the two countries as its nucleus.

Japan and Manchoukuo have ever since been bound by closer and closer ties.

On March 1, 1934, two years after Manchoukuo was founded, monarchal rule was established, with the first Emperor Pu Yi ascending the Throne in accordance with Heavenly will and to set the people forever at east. The era was re-named from Tatung to Kwangte.

All this while pro-League Britain and America made all sorts of attempts at interfering with and obstructing Japan. Manchoukuo was branded as Japan's puppet. The League Inquiry Committee adopted the Report of the Commission of Inquiry advocating denial of Manchoukuo's participation in any international treaties, non-recognition of the Manchoukuoan currency, etc. But the State of Manchoukuo was now an indisputable entity, before which America and Britain could do nothing.

Here let me dwell on a point which we Japanese should ponder over. I refer to the situation prevailing at home before and immediately after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. Wild opinions advocating Japan giving up Manchouria in the interests of world peace were openly uttered. Such opinions were based on the premise that because Japan possessed some interests and rights in Machuria America and Britain were hostile to her. "Better give up Manchuria"—that was what was meant. Such opinions may be boiled down to this, that Japan should be a slave to America and Britain. That such opinions prevailed in a section of the Japanese section, not to say in America and Britain, is a matter which cannot be lightly glossed over.

Even after the outbreak of the Incident, some at home, impervious to its real, great significance, denounced it as an act of aggression!

Of course, such ideas as that Japan should give up Manchuria and that the Incident was an act of aggression were not conceived overnight. They had been fermented in the several decades following the Restoration during which Japan imported the culture and civilization of the West. We should think of this over and over again even today.

Manchoukuo Is Solid Rock

During the ten years that have passed Manchoukuo has perfecte its domestic structure. It has received recognition by more than a dozen Powers, including Germany and Italy. An independent State in name and in fact, Manchoukuo today constitutes a powerful base in the defense of East Asia proof against American-British encroachment.

What we are indelibly impressed with is the fact that Manchoukuo has created the National Foundation Shrine sacred to Amaterasu-O-Mikami so that the foundation of the country may be put on a basis solid and ever-lasting.

Not only that, but on March 1 this year, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of her national founding, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to grant a gracious Rescript in which His Imperial Majesty said in effect: "Ten years have elapsed since Our country was founded. With Amaterasu-O-Mikami guarding us from above and with His Majesty the Emperor of Japan assisting us, the fundamental policy of Our country rests on the way that has remained intact from the age of the gods." His Imperial Majesty further enjoined on the 4,000,000 people of Manchoukuo to look up to Japan as a parent country and to cooperate, heart and soul, with her in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The world is yet to see another two countries having the same national god and with parent-and-child relationship binding them in the closest unity. Fundamentally different is Manchoukuo from the so-called independent States of American-British making. The great ideals of Hakko Ichiu which aim at enabling all the peoples each to have its proper place are fully vindicated.

Compare Manchuria as the hot-bed of American-British-Soviet aggressors ten years ago, with Manchoukuo as a paradise today, and you cannot but fall into a reminiscent mood.

Japan Defied League

In March 1933, two years after the outbreak of the Incident, Japan resolutely withdrew from the obdurate and obstinate League of Nations. The League, then still possessed of power as a guiding force in the world, tried to intimidate Japan with threats of an economic blockade and other devices, but Japan's righteous and resolute attitude only left the rest of the world in round-eyed wonder. And it was Japan alone, with sufficient national strength behind it, which could take such resolute action against the League.

In October, 1933, Germany followed Japan's suit in getting out of the League. Then came the Ethiopian War, the Spanish internecine trouble, the China Affair, the annexation of Austria and Sudeten, the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, the annexation of Albania and finally the Danzig controversy which gave rise to the second European War. Two and a half years later the War of Greater East Asia broke out. The combined strength of Japan, Germany and Italy which are bound by the Tripartite Alliance, has spurred the downfall of the old world order imposed by America and Britain.

The Manchurian Incident, besides giving an impetus to Germany and Italy to rise in revolt and proving instrumental in binding the three Powers with a common tie, has made the downfall of America, Britain and other so-called democracies inevitable. In this sense, the Manchurian Incident was the genesis of the World War which we are witnessing today. Herein lies the significance of the Incident as the starting point of the war for a world revolution.

The League, weakened by the drawal of Japan, Germany and Italy in succession, enlisted the Soviet Union in its membership in 1934, thus automatically exposing the fact that democracy and Communism are essentially the same and thus accelerating its own (the League's) downfall.

In 1935, with the creation of an international popular front made up of America, Britain and the Soviet Union as one body, the world came to be divided into two opposing camps, the Axis comprising Japan, Germany and Italy, and the American-British-Soviet popular front. This popular front wielded the greatest influence in China, which was tinged all over with anti-Japanism.

On July 7, 1937, with the Lukowkiao Incident as the starting point, Japan was compelled, much against her will, to draw her sword to chastise desperate China. During the five years of the Affair, America and Britain have displayed unbearable hostility toward Japan. That the disposal of the China Affair would be impossible without crushing America and Britain behind China was clear from the very beginning.

On December 8, 1941, the Imperial decision was given. The Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was granted. Japan which had borne the unbearable now unsheathed the sword of righteousness against the world's common enemies—America and Britain. "The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above," His Imperial Majesty was pleased to say in the Rescript. We are filled with awe.

Once the sword of righteousness has been unsheathed, it cannot and must not be put back into the sheath unless and until the enemy has been crushed. This is a war to decide the destiny of the world. It is a total war in which every one of us Japanese must conquer the foe from without and the enemy that may be within ourselves. As long as American-British ideas remain in our minds, we cannot win the war. Seeking after self-interests or the idea "Money can buy everything" must be liquidated for good. This war aims at establishing a new order in every branch of life, political, economic and in the realm of thoughts as well. "New Order" is not an empty word. Needless to say, the new order aims at whole-hearted services to the Throne and at the vindication of our national polity.

The hallowed spirits of the Imperial Ancestors and the spirits of those who have laid down their lives for the country since the Sino-Japanese War are watching over us to see us win.

In order to respond to the hallowed spirits of the Imperial Ancestors as well as to the spirits of those who have become gods of the country, we must lay to heart the gravity of the situation and renew our determination as the fighters for our fatherland.

Parade Down Ginza

A military band of the Toyama Military School playing its way down Tokyo's main street—the Ginza—on Friday to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

shortening of the years of study and has published its findings and plans. The report draws attention to the necessity for the expansion of schooling facilities; reforms in the rules for teaching programs of study and principle items of instruction and a reorganization of textbooks.

In addition it takes up the problem of re-educating the teachers, the need for better treatment of personnel, and considers the problem of post-graduate studies and the bettering of coordination between the various schools and between the teaching staff and the students. The report is thus expected to be a source of much study to the Education Ministry and will be of great value.

It need not be stressed that education is not merely a matter of the present. It is what makes the future, it is an every present problem of the greatest of importance. At this time of emergency the students as well as those who teach are willing to have the years of study cut short, and in times of greater stress, will even be undisturbed if all the schools are closed. Therefore that a serious study of education is being made at such a time is thoroughy gratifying.

Central Cooperative Council

NICHI NICHI—The Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be in general session for four days from September 26. It will be the fifth general session since the council was inaugurated and the third session to be held under the Tojo Cabinet.

The chief significance of the coming session arises from the fact that it will be the first since the reorganization of the Rule Aid body.

In the past session the chief attention of the council was occupied by the question of exactly what the association should do. That question has been settled once and for all. After the reorganization of the association few people are in doubt as to the true mission of the Taisei Yokusankai. Henceforth the council will occupy itself with matters of policy which should be within its province.

The reform of the Rule Aid body has nothing to do with the fact that the organization has a duty to the nation to see that the results of the deliberations of the council are used to promote the national cause. After its reconstruction the Rule Aid society represents the sole strong link connecting the people and the Government. It is to be hoped that the leaders of the society have a keen sense of the increased responsibility of their organization.

At the coming session the members of the council are expected to devote their attention to the question of what is to be done to strengthen the nation's policy. The proposals which have been presented to the council for discussion at the coming session number 167. All these measures have a close bearing on the strengthening of the domestic structure. We hope that the Government will be fully represented at the coming session and the Government delegates present will discuss the matters on the table exhaustively with the members.

CITATIONS ISSUED TO NAVAL UNITS

(Continued From Page 1)

on the field.

It made a forced attack on Surabaya on February 18 and again the following day. In these raids it downed or destroyed 27 enemy planes.

After it advanced its base to Bali Island, the unit attacked from day to day the enemy air force in the eastern part of Java, and eventually succeeded in annihilating the air strength maintained by the enemy in this part of the island.

Scout planes attached to these two air units reconnoitered important points not only in the Netherlands East Indies but also in the northern part of Australia.

The results obtained by the two units from the time the campaign against the East Indies started till the reduction of Java Island are given below:

Results obtained by the X X Air Unit.

Planes shot down	86 (8 uncertain)
Planes set on fire	65
Planes destroyed	25
Total	176

Results obtained by the X X Naval Air Unit are:

Planes shot down	65 (21 uncertain)
Planes set on fire	73
Planes destroyed	18
Total	156

A brief account of the actions of the X X Special Landing Party of the Yokosuka Naval Station follows:

The X X Special Landing Party, as a parachute unit, took part in operations for the reduction of Koepang.

On February 20 and 21, with the cooperation of comrade units, the party descended by means of parachutes on a meadow land 14 kilometers east of the Koepang airfield. A stiff resistance against the party was put up by the enemy who had strong positions constructed over a wide space in the neighborhood of Babau, to which tanks and armored cars had been brought from the front where he was in battle with a detached force of the party which had been advancing by sea in the direction of the airfield.

The party, although they were lightly equipped, after two days of severe fighting, beat the enemy superior in number. In this action it captured five tanks and eight armored cars.

This deed of the party facilitated the work of comrade units in occupying the enemy airfield.

On February 22 the party reached the airfield. Presently it secured important points in the neighborhood. This made it possible for the X X Air Unit to advance further on February 23.

Thai Envoy in Tokyo Will Receive Cards On Birthday of King

The Royal Thai Embassy announces that on the occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand on September 20, cards will be received at the Ambassador's residence at 861, Komaba-machi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

England Weakened By Big Ship Losses

(Continued From Page 1)

waters will be reduced to 6,000,000 tons. Granting that loading capacity is increased by 5 per cent and that ships can make 5 round-trips a year, total cargo transported will amount only to 40,000,000 tons.

Submarine Toll High

Informed circles entertain the view that with an increase in the fighting efficiency of the Anglo-American powers against submarine warfare, less ships will be sunk, which added with the increase in the construction of merchant ships in American shipyards, will make it difficult for the Axis to vanquish Britain merely by economic blockade.

Food ration in Britain is said to have been increased recently, while replenishment of stocks has been undertaken. As hard pressed as Great Britain is today, it would be a great mistake to think that it will be vanquished within a year or two even at the present rate of sinking.

Government expenditures, previous to the outbreak of the war, amounted to £1 billion a year, increasing by leaps and bounds subsequent to the start of the war. This year's expenditures are estimated around £52 billion. National income in 1941 amounted to a bare £63 billion.

The deficit incurred by the Government was covered in the past by recalling investments from abroad, but of the £40 billion foreign investment outstanding at one time, already 60 per cent have been used. The balance, outstanding chiefly in Latin-America, is believed difficult for immediate recall. The only possible way left to cover deficits is to squeeze the public with increased taxation.

WIRE OF GREETINGS SENT CHILE BY TANI

Congratulates South American Republic on 132nd Independence Day

September 18 being Chile's 132nd Independence Day, a telegram of congratulations was sent by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani to Chilean Foreign Minister Ernesto Barres Jarpa. The telegram reads:

"On Chile's 132nd Independence Day I offer to you my sincere congratulations and express my profound respect that you are maintaining strict neutrality in order to protect the interest of Chile. At the same time I look forward to the strengthening of the ties of friendship that bind our nations and pray for you and your nations greater prosperity."

JOURNALS URGE UNITY

Domei

CANTON, September 18.—On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Manchurian Incident, prominent local Chinese newspapers editorially stressed that Manchoukuo, which has shown remarkable progress, militarily, politically and economically, should be a shining example in the construction of a new China.

China should renew its recognition of Manchoukuo, for in the establishment of a Greater East Asia, Japan, Manchoukuo and China must cooperate wholeheartedly as one body, in other words, a new East Asia will also mean the rehabilitation of China, concluded the editorials.

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NATION COMES FIRST TO NIPPON MOTHERS

They Shed No Tears When Heroic Sons Give Lives for Noble Cause

An insight into the noble hearts of "Mothers of Japan" who suppress their grief when their sons die in action for the greater cause of the nation is given in a series of interview stories by noted writers run in the Yomiuri-Hochi. Ever-conscious of the supreme courage of the Japanese mothers whose sons have given their lives in the China Affair and in the War of Greater East Asia, the nation has already granted them official recognition through the Tokyo branch of the Society for Extending Aid to Soldiers.

The following interview by Kan Kikuchi, literary highlight, is the first of the series:

Writer Visits Mothers

I have taken it upon myself to visit "Mothers of Japan" in Tokyo. Japanese women, for the most part, are good mothers. Seldom, if ever, do they go astray from the path of Japanese motherhood, although some of them may not be infallible. In this sense, I should rather think that we have countless "Mothers of Japan" in Tokyo alone. But as the stars are seen only at night, so do mothers who have faced the most violent current in the War of Greater East Asia stand out on the horizon like Mars at perihelion and vindicate their intrinsic character as "Mothers of Japan," a character solid as the rock.

Four names were shown me as my interviewers. Two of them attracted me. One of them, Mrs. Tama Tanaka, 66, gave her only son and child for the country. The other was Mrs. Haru Sasao, 69. Two of her sons laid down their lives for the country as Army and Naval officers, respectively, while two others are at present in military service.

Mrs. Tanaka being indisposed when I asked her convenience, I called on Mrs. Sasao.

She was standing on the front porch to receive me when I arrived at her home near the Tama River. Though slim and tall, she was of strong limbs for her age. That was my first impression. Neither affected nor shy, she was just natural when we exchanged salutations. I was glad to have fixed on her.

Her homestead, though not spacious, imparted an air of purity. On the alcove of the six-mat room into which I was shown was a military sabre fixed on a deer's horn—a reminder enough that this is a warrior's home. Her deceased husband held a rank which today would correspond to Surgeon Major-General.

The scroll hanging on the wall of the alcove was a painting of the Great Nanko seated on a stool with a streamer as the background. I was struck with solemnity. The presence of this painting of the Great Nanko must mean something more than merely the family code of a warrior's family, I thought. I was right.

"My forefathers were retainers of the Lord of Shinshu (now Nagano Prefecture) and Mencius scholars," she began. "They were descendants of the Kusunoki (Nanko) family. Drifting to Shinshu, they fixed their abode in Tozawa village, where they served as Shinto priests from generation to generation. That was why my father adopted the family name of Tozawa."

Loyalty Inherited

"Small wonder!" I thought. Here is a family that inherits loyalty from the Great Nanko and true Japanese spirit from their Shinto priest-forefathers. Besides, the family has been hardened by Mencius teaching. No wonder that the family should have produced loyal fighters in the country's cause. Few families can boast such lineage.

"What sort of education did your father give you?" I asked.

"Nothing particularly. He was always of the opinion that women needed little secular education. He only taught me odd bits of Chinese classics."

"About your mother?"

"She was a daughter of a Samurai in Mino in Gifu Prefecture. She lost her mother when ten years old. She had been devoted to her family duties ever since. Therefore, she was an out-and-out domestic woman. 'Honesty is the best policy' was always on her lips."

So Mrs. Sasao's mother, too, was a modest "Mother of Japan."

Mrs. Sasao is the mother of seven sons and one daughter. The first son died when five years old. The fourth son passed away at the age of 26 in 1933.

The second son, Kiyonari, is in the service of the Ishikawajima Dockyard.

The third son, Masaaki, is a lieutenant-colonel.

Hideaki, the fifth son, was a cavalry officer and was once selected as a champion horseman for the Olympics. He went to China with the outbreak of the China Affair and died a glorious death in the Suiyuan operations under the command of General Jun Ushiroku.

The sixth son, Takeo, an army lieutenant, succeeds to his mother's family, the Tozawas. He is now fighting for the country.

Fumio, the seventh son, and twin brother of Takeo, was an intrepid student aviator even in his student days. After graduation from Waseda, he volunteered for the Navy, and plunged to death with his plane right at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia as a lieutenant.

Her only daughter is married to Dr. Keigo Kihaya, of the South Manchuria Railway Hospital.

"How did you feel over the loss of your two sons?" I asked.

"Right from the moment they left for the front I gave them up for lost in the country's cause. I only prayed for their health, lest they should die of an illness. For them to die gloriously in battle I was quite prepared from the beginning."

Grief Is Suppressed

Her words flowed like a gentle stream. Who does not grieve over the loss of his beloved children? Only, Japanese mothers supress their grief for the sake of the greater cause. Herein lies the greatness and nobleness of "Mother of Japan."

"Any letters left by the deceased sons?"

"Hideaki was a remiss correspondent. He only wrote me that he was in Tatung. That was the last I heard from him."

Hideaki, the fifth son, on one hand and Takeo and Fumio, the sixth and seventh sons, respectively, on the other were born within a year of each other. Thus, Mrs. Sasao had three babies to bring up all at one time. She recalled briefly the pains she had to take in those days.

"What is your happiest recollection, Mrs. Sasao?"

"Some one asked me that yesterday. I couldn't recall off hand. I do now. My third son had the distinction of being granted an Imperial gift watch and an Imperial gift sabre when he graduated from the Military Cadet School and the Artillery and Engineers School, respectively and made a lecture in the Imperial presence on the latter occasion. That is my happiest memory."

What a happy mother! Her two sons are enshrined in Yasukuni as gods of the country, while another had the distinction of receiving Imperial gifts and lecturing in the Imperial presence.

As we were talking, the seventh son's bereaved wife appeared, her five-month old baby girl in her arms. She is only 23 years of age, but looks younger.

My heart filled with reverence, I prayed for the longevity of Mrs. Sasao as I took leave of this "Mother of Japan."

INDONESIANS DESCRIBED

Eiji Yoshikawa Says Japan Must Educate Carefree People to Become Partners in Reconstruction of South

Indonesians are simple and carefree people and are showing their friendly feeling toward the Japanese, but, due to the abundance of natural resources and to the oppressive measures of the Dutch, they lack diligence and industrious spirit which are both most necessary for them to become qualified members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere," commented Eiji Yoshikawa, noted author, who recently returned from a tour throughout the Japanese occupied areas in the South.

In the same comment Mr. Yoshikawa stressed the importance of the efforts on the part of Japan to educate the Indonesians in the appropriate Japanese spirit to enable them to become competent collaborators in the realization of the reconstruction of the Southern Regions. He also warned the Japanese not to neglect the construction of the North which should be carried out hand in hand with that of the South.

Mr. Yoshikawa and Kansetsu Hashimoto, well-known painter, were dispatched by the Asahi sometime last August on a flying tour to the main cities in the South. Upon their return from their visits to the main cities such as Manila, Menado, Macassar, Surabaya, Batavia, Shonan, Bangkok, and Saigon, Mr. Yoshikawa published the following report on his experiences in the Shukan Asahi (Asahi Weekly):

Traveled 16,000 Kilometers

"Our flying tour covered some 16,000 kilometers which was approximately the same distance as that of the Asahi plane Kamikaze which was piloted by the late Masaaki Iinuma on the round trip to London. We had to visit many places within a limited time and so we were only able to take in the main cities.

"I was surprised to find all the airfields we landed on so Japanized that it was rather hard to imagine that these places had been owned by the Europeans till only some months ago. Everything which came into my sight, the Rising Sun flags, the ever busy Japanese soldiers, and even the trees in the neighborhood of the airfields made me think as if I were in Japan Proper. Strolling through the streets, I met Japanese soldiers, some working under the strong sun and others in simple huts built of nipah coconut leaves. They were all eagerly engaged in rehabilitation work while some were standing on guard. We saw ruins of destroyed buildings which bore testimony to the fierceness of the battles.

"I had often heard that the Indonesians were simple and obedient. This was more than confirmed when I actually met them. I found the native inhabitants friendly everywhere I went in the Philippines Celebes, Java and other places.

"The Southern Regions are so abundant with natural resources that the Indonesians seem to have lost their spirit of diligence and the habit of hard work because they were able to live without toiling for production of foodstuffs and other daily necessities. They are not even conscious of their own characteristic traits and are quite satisfied with a simple life. If they have enough to live on, they would live in idleness without ever making any attempt to earn their own living. But it does not mean that they are being deliberately idle. I was hopefully told that if trained properly they would surely become good workers. Employed in rehabilitation work in the harbor dockyard, and on piers and in the task of cleaning away the ruins of buildings they worked not only diligently but showed ample evidence of capability. I was also told that some of them showed quickness in their action though they are usually so slow that they will not run even in an emergency.

Eiji Yoshikawa

"It is a common scene in Japan to see nurses and hotel boys running round on their errands. Lately the Indonesians who have seen the Japanese nurses running about have learned that they should run if they are told to hurry.

"Though the Indonesians have many weak points in their character, the Japanese must treat them with kindness and patience to train them to become worthy members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

10 Different Tribes

"The Indonesians include some ten different tribes who differ from one another in their religion, manners, and customs. I was very much pleased with the close contact I had with the Minahassa tribe who live in Menado, on the northern coast of Celebes, and its vicinity. They seem traditionally more cultural and well-bred than other Indonesian tribes. During the Dutch rule most of the native soldiers were said to have been requisitioned from among the men of the Minahassa tribe, but they were pro-Japanese even before the war and often had asked how soon the Japanese would land on Celebes Island, since the German soldiers invaded Holland. There is a legend still believed by the Minahassa tribesmen that some descendants of a Japanese Christian feudal lord, Ukon Takayama, drifted to the island and settled down among the people of the same tribe. I found some names such as 'Ando' 'Hayashi' and others among the Minahassa people.

"I was able to witness the friendly attitude of the Indonesians on the way from the Menado Airfield to the town. It was a drive of some 60 kilometers by an automobile through mountainous regions. All the children whom we met on the country path waved toward us or shouted 'Konnichiwa' (Hello) or bowed politely. They were so well behaved that I was rather ashamed of myself. On another day, riding on a wagon I met some adults who took their hats off and bowed to us. It was quite plain that their attitude was not only a show, but they were very sincere in their respect toward the Japanese. In any small hamlet the villagers were familiar with the Japanese language and their intonation sounded better than that of other native inhabitants. The deeper respect they pay to the Japanese, the heavier the responsibility of the Japanese should become.

"The Indonesians are kind and gentle-hearted people who would frequent the graves of the Japanese war dead. Looking at some fresh flowers placed in front of the grave post which was built in one corner of the Menado Airfield, I took it for granted at first that they were offered by the Japanese soldiers, but to my surprise and joy I was told that the native people were making it their habit to visit the grave every day with fresh wild flowers. Every gravestone on the roadside of the suburbs of Menado is seen always decorated with pretty flowers offered by the native villagers.

"In Menado the Indonesians are all embracing a firm conviction in the prophecy that some day 'god-soldiers' would descend from heaven and restore the country to its former status. Now they are reverently believing that the prophecy was fulfilled by the landing of the Japanese soldiers. I heard the same kind of legend in Sarawak, on the northern part of British Borneo.

"The Indonesians must have been treated with contempt and cruelty by the Dutch rulers and their unhappy life in this world must have driven them to believe in the legend which promised them happier days. On the occasion that the Japanese Military Administration was officially promulgated at the City Hall of Menado soon after the occupation of the island, all the municipal officers were requested to attend the ceremony. After the true meaning of the current war and the sincere intent of the Japanese had been fully explained to the attendants, the Japanese and the native officials drank toasts together. One of the officials at that time expressed his gratitude for being invited to the reception and told the Japanese that he had never been invited to any kind of reception in the last 30 years while he was in the service of the now defunct Dutch government. He then said that for the first time in his life he had been treated as a human being.

Look Like Japanese

"The Minahassa people look very much like the Japanese in their complexion and physical build. Not only that, their houses resemble those of the Japanese which we often see in the country. Their simple country houses are surrounded by bamboo-hedges and on the railings, flower pots are seen neatly arranged to add elegance and grace to their dwelling places. The Japanese residents in Menado would naturally take to them after some years sojourn in the town, because the Minahassa people love elegance and simple beauty the same as the Japanese.

"The Indonesians in the southern parts of Celebes differ from the Minahassa people in their outward appearance and character. They are not so well cultured as the Minahassa and are rather rough. The difference might be due to the different geographical conditions and numerous historical events. The Dutch policy of exploitation and of leaving them in the inferior social status must have checked their spiritual growth. The Dutch implanted an inferiority complex in the native inhabitants, placing themselves on a higher level as if they were born of a better race.

"Compared with the Indonesians in the southern sections of the island, the northern inhabitants are not not only more cultural, but they seem to have been aware of the world affairs which finally led to the current war, even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Not very far away from the Menado Airfield there is Lake Tondano, widely known for its beautiful landscape which is doubly blessed with a hot spring. Japanese residents of the town are generally accustomed to go to the hot-spring and after the bath to spend the evening with the native villagers who cordially receive them. When I went there with a friend we were kindly entertained at the house of the village headman. Being introduced to his son, 20 or 22 years old, my friend asked him what school he went to. The son frankly answered that he was only able to acquire elementary education because the cost of any higher education was so high that only a few could afford to send their children to higher schools. It is evident that the Dutch government had intentionally made the expense of schooling very high, so as to leave the inhabitants ignorant and illiterate. When he shyly said so, he blushed and seemed sorry for the past years he spent without being able to further his education. From his talk I could easily imagine that there were many other youths yearning for wider knowledge and higher education.

"No matter how amiable the Indonesians are, we must admit that they lack creative power and originality. It is an urgent problem of Japan to guide them and coach them with kindness and patience, in order to awaken their spirit which has been lying dormant for many successive years."

(To Be Continued)

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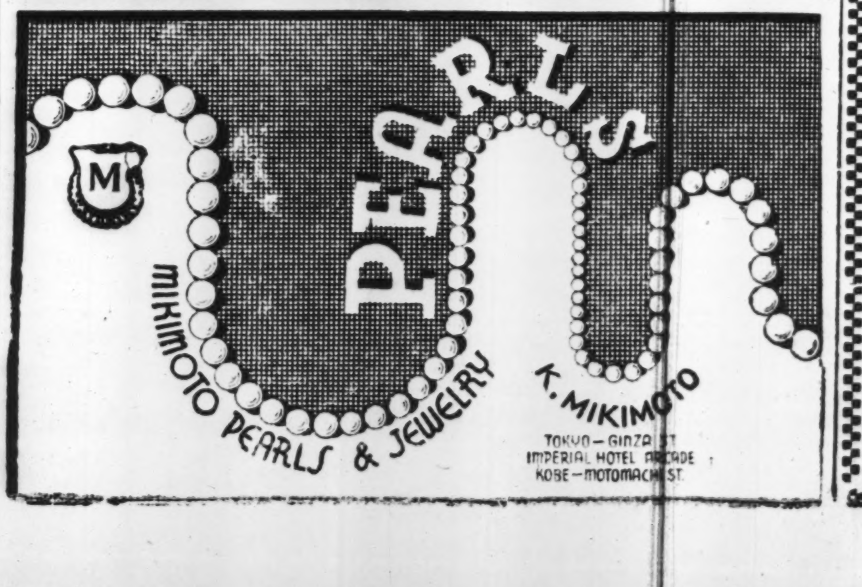

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NATIONAL TOURNEY OF SUMO SCHEDULED

Student Champs to Compete At Meiji Shrine Arena September 23 and 24

Drawing select participants from all Japan, the 5th National Students Sumo Tourney will be held for two days, September 23 and 24, at the sumo ring in the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine compound.

Approved by the Physical Training Department of the Education Ministry, and with the support of Army and Navy, this year's meet is expected to surpass all previous meets in magnitude and hard competition.

Youths from 48 different sections of the nations, who have undergone weeks of strenuous training, will compete in the tourney.

Rugby Matches Arranged

The fall race of the Kanto Intercollegiate Rugby League will get under way Sunday, with a double-header at the Meiji Shrine stadium, according to the schedule just released.

A total of 24 matches has been mapped out, with games to be played at various fields in Tokyo. The big games, Meiji vs Waseda, Waseda vs Keio and Keio vs Meiji have all been scheduled for the Meiji Shrine stadium.

The schedule follows:

Sept. 20—Nichidai vs Meiji and Bunrika vs Waseda.
.. 27—Bunrika vs Rikkyo and Hosei vs Meiji.
Oct. 2—Rikkyo vs Hosei and Senshu vs Meiji.
.. 4—Nichidai vs Waseda.
.. 10—Senshu vs Rikkyo.
.. 11—Nichidai vs Bunrika.
.. 18—Keio vs Rikkyo, Waseda vs Imperial, Hosei vs Senshu.
.. 24—Imperial vs Rikkyo.
.. 31—Hosei vs Rikkyo.
Nov. 1—Bunrika vs Imperial.
.. 3—Senshu vs Waseda.
.. 7—Waseda vs Rikkyo.
.. 8—Keio vs Meiji.
.. 14—Meiji vs Imperial.
.. 22—Waseda vs Keio.
.. 29—Keio vs Imperial.
Dec. 5—Nichidai vs Imperial.
.. 6—Waseda vs Meiji.
.. 12—Hosei vs Imperial.

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VICTORIOUS TIMES NINE TO TAKE ON NISEI TEAM

Undefeated Scribes to Meet Rengo-kai Boys Sunday at Meidai Grounds

Fresh from last Sunday's victory over the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club nine, the undefeated Japan Times and Advertiser baseball team will face the Nisei Rengo-kai outfit, Sunday morning at the Meiji University yoka grounds from 10 a.m. sharp.

The local scribes are confident on chalking up another victory, especially in view of the fact that the Rengo-kai nine has already lost to the Y.C. and A.C.

Reports have it that the Rengo-kai nine has been strengthened at several position for Sunday's tilt. Their battery of Shinichi Sawada and Katsu Fukuda is expected to prove a problem for the newspaper boys "sluggers." On the other hand, the scribes will again throw their ace pitcher, Miike, against the opposition.

The line-ups:

Times—Miike, pitcher; Hanaoka, catcher; Nishigori, 1b; Sheba, 2b; Shibuya, 3b; Hagihara, ss; Hatano, lf; Hirayanagi, cf; Hirota, rf.—Substitutes—Takahashi, Nagahama, Taniguchi, Kawakita, Nakamura and Oki.

Rengo-kai—Sawada, pitcher; Fukuda, catcher; Wakatake, 1b; J. Yamawaki, 2b; Yonemura, 3b; Kajitani, ss; Yamate, lf; Nakagami, cf; T. Yonemura, rf.—Substitutes—Mizukami, W. Yamawaki and Takamoto.

Tennis Matches Postponed

The Yokohama Country and Athletic Club announces that the tennis matches scheduled to be held today and tomorrow between net stars of the Y.C. & A.C. and the German Club have been postponed indefinitely because many of the participants have not yet returned from Karuizawa.

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EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE couple want to work in foreign or Japanese household as housekeepers. Wife knows cooking and speaks some English. References. Box 309, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, experienced, wants situation. Apply Matsuda, 110, Zoshigaya-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

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EXPERIENCED governess, about 30 years old, speaking German or English, possibly Roman Catholic, wanted by the Italian Consul in Kobe. Reply Baistrocchi, Karuizawa 660 (Shiba K.S.S. 43).

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ONE ladies' silver toilet set comprising of eight pieces in a case. Apply Box 311, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TWO pairs of chenille curtains, new, also a pair of pure linen sheets and two filet lace bed covers. Apply Box 312, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

MEDIUM-SIZE Japanese or foreign house, if possible with garden, wanted to exchange for comfortable bungalow on Yokohama Bluff. Box 662, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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CASTLE INFLUENCED CULTURE IN HISTORY

Castles Were Nerve Centers Of Local Activity in Feudal Period

Castles signify the culture of a nation. In Japan all the castles are not of the same type, although they have a common characteristic feature. This means that Japanese castles denote the various peculiarities and phases of Japanese civilization.

Since the founding of the Japanese Empire, castles in the country underwent frequent changes under the influence of political and economic conditions, foreign relations and intercourse with outside cultures. Also the individuality of the builder and the personal motive which urged the construction of a castle account for some of its peculiarities.

This is the reason why a castle not infrequently reflects the tendencies of the age in which it was built. Nevertheless, it is true that once a castle was built it began to influence the culture of the locality in which it stood.

When the Taika Reform was carried out, the situation in East Asia was not at all favorable to Japan. Due to the unification of China under the Tang Dynasty, Chinese influence penetrated to the Korean peninsula.

Taika Reform

Consequently, the continent began to look for a chance to invade the western part of Japan. In view of this alarming situation, the Imperial Government of Japan introduced the Taika Reform to accomplish the centralization of power and establish national unity by suppressing the local opposing magnates.

As a result of this reformation, not only an effective system of administration came into force, but also the fortification of district and provincial headquarters became improved. This necessarily accentuated the erection of stone walls and battlements for local protection. Simultaneously, the project of developing the mainland motivated the building of castles at strategic points for the housing of officials, military officers and agricultural experts.

From time to time after the middle of the Heian period, the defense work in the country was primarily intended to safeguard private or local interests, and as such, the life in castle towns predominantly reflected local color.

But from the Kemmu era to Hideyoshi's time, representing the most turbulent period in Japanese history, castles of elaborate and complicated nature were constructed in succession.

In the later feudal period every castle had several stories besides a castle tower, and such edifices became the nerve center of local culture and activity. As every town had a castle of its own, urban culture naturally came under its spell.

Women and Castles

The contribution of Japanese women to national culture and their activities during warfare deserve special mention. During a war, Japanese women made it a practice to remain in their castle towns to fortify their defense structures.

Although essentially they were non combatants, they were quite willing to take on whatever task they could to tide over the sudden emergency. Even when they actually participated in fighting, many of them often proved as brave as the samurai.

The reason why women were forbidden to go to the war front was that a samurai was not permitted to go to the battle-field accompanied by his wife. Still on a number of occasions women participated in actual fighting. For example, the Empress Jingu led an expedition against the Korean kingdom of Silla and forced it to submit to her after many fierce battles.

When in the 9th year of the reign of the Emperor Jomei (1298) a rebellion occurred, Kitana Kamigeno was appointed commander of the Imperial forces to suppress it. As the rebels defeating his forces surged on the castle of Kitana, he became disheartened. Seeing this, his wife encouraged him, and she personally ordered scores of women in the castle to twang the bows of the warriors, and thus she made it appear that there was still a large force in the castle.

This ruse unnerved the attackers, who became disorganized. Immediately the remnants of the Imperial Forces attacked them and drove them back.

Hisako Kusunoki

Among other women who participated in castle defense, mention may be made of Hisako, wife of Masashige Kusunoki, and the wife of Takanori Mimura who was in charge of Tsuneyama castle in Bizen province. What is to be especially noted in this connection is that these heroines were entrusted with the task of defending the castles of their husbands during their temporary absence, and that they acquitted themselves of that task creditably.

Japanese castles are noted for their purity in construction, refinement in make-up and creativeness in planning. They are not only imposing, but possess a martial spirit which can be easily discerned. They also reflect engineering skill, manual dexterity and intelligent application of science. Moreover, the architectural genius of Japan is well exposed in the beautiful patterns and designs which adorn these homes of former manor lords. Today they stand as landmarks of past Japanese culture. (Contemporary Japan)

EKKEN LECTURES ON SPIRIT OF PLEASURE

Greatest Teacher of Yedo Period Says Real Pleasure Comes From Pleasing Others

Kaibara Ekken (1629—1713)

Among the myriad types which live by the beneficence of Heaven and Earth, the most precious is man, well termed the soul of the universe.

To be born a man is a privilege, yet if through ignorance we do not follow the true path of mankind, we become wanderers in the wilderness of Distress, and daily do our hearts grow harder towards our neighbors and more disobedient towards our parents.

What is worse, we live like beasts and then die and decay like plants.

To live as men should live we must, from childhood, study the Wisdom of the Sages, and learn to make ourselves and others happy by deeds of benevolence. Heaven is benevolent, and in our hearts has implanted that virtue which is the source of all goodness. Therefore to be benevolent is to do the will of Heaven.

In us all, whether wise or foolish, exists one harmonious spirit—the spirit of pleasure. But while the Wise know of its existence, the Foolish do not, for their hearts are heavy with selfish desires.

This harmonious spirit exists not only in man, but also in the birds, the beasts, and the fishes, and even in plants.

Beasts play, birds sing, and fishes jump; while plants flourish, bloom and ripen. They know how to enjoy that Spirit: man often does not.

Do not imagine that pleasure is to be sought for solely on the surface, for as long as our hearts are not caked in selfishness the pleasure—which is stored in them by nature—flows out. But even as our bodily activity is sustained by food, so the pleasure which is within must be fed from outside through the organs of the senses. Thus we get pleasure in seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, moving and resting.

What intense joy we can gain in sensing the wondrous phenomena of Heaven and Earth—the light of the sun and moon; the passing and re-passing of the four seasons; the changing shapes in cloud and mist; the mountain's profile; the dancing stream; the soft breeze; the moisture of rain and dew; the purity of snow; the smile of flowers; the growth of fragrant herbs; the infinite life of birds, fishes, beasts and insects.

To make ourselves conversant with this wonderful nature is to expand our hearts, purify our feelings, arouse holy thoughts, and wash away all low and unclean desires. This is called inspiration, and flows out at the touch of the outer world.

The ignorant man does not understand the pleasure which is in the heart, therefore to him the pleasures of the outer world are meaningless. Thus he loses sight both of the pleasures which are within and those which are without.

The Sages often speak of pleasure. In the book of Raiki it is written: If the heart be not calm and peaceful, and we do not have pleasure, unworthy thoughts will arise. But if we have pleasure, no selfish thoughts can distress us. Seek therefore—both learned and unlearned—the pleasure which can give happiness to yourself and to your neighbor. To have pleasure is equivalent to having the necessary riches for making a home pleasant.

Spring Days and Blossom

When the Spring comes, in all green things that grow
New pulse of Life beats warmly, all aglow, Long are the golden days.
Fragrant and moist the gentle zephyrs blow Through the warm haze.
Why should the flowers alone make haste to go,
Swift to depart from us, who love them so?

Passing of the Spring

I know all blooms must wither at the last—
Fair is their life, but limited and brief;
Yet when I see their fragile beauty past,
Filled is my heart with an unreasoning grief,
Through the unchanging pageant of the years
The passing of the Spring is sad to tears!

Bushido and Women

Bushido being a teaching primarily intended for men, the virtues it prized in women were naturally far from being distinctly feminine. Just as the highest beauty of Greek art and morals was rather male than female, so did Bushido praise those women most who emancipated themselves from the frailty of their sex and displayed a heroic fortitude worthy of the strongest and bravest of men.

To die gallantly without hesitation when time comes—this is the essence of Bushido. The Nabeshima clan of Saga, Kyushu, possesses a book called "Hagakure," which has been brought down from the past, and is known for its interpretation of the fundamentals of Bushido.

It states, "I have found that Bushido means to die." I feel that these simple words fully express the spirit of the Bushido of Japan. The samurai of ancient Japan were strong, because they did not try to escape death. Likewise the Imperial soldiers of present day Japan are strong because the tradition of Bushido has been instilled in them.

In former days, wives and daughters of the samurai were just as unafraid of death as the men. Although it was very rare that they actually took part in a battle, they nevertheless showed their gallantry by bravely taking their own lives when besieged for attacked by the enemy.

In those days, when a samurai's daughter was married, she was given a dagger, with which she was to die bravely like a samurai's daughter when the time came.

Thus, women, who were physically never strong enough to fight with the enemy, nonetheless died heroically by taking their own lives.

The Story of Oan

History books dealing with the Civil War period hardly mention women, for women did not receive much consideration in those days. Only an extremely short novel, called "Oan Monogatari" remains to this day acquainting us with the life of the samurai daughters of that time.

Oan was the daughter of Kosai Yamada, a secretary to Mitsunari Ishida. Although her father was an official receiving an annual stipend of 300 koku, they had to lead a very poor life. It is written that she wore the same hemp gown from her thirteenth to her seventeenth year, till finally her legs were exposed. One of her greatest wishes as a maiden was to have a hemp gown that would not show her legs.

Her meals, too, were only twice a day, there being no supper, as was the case with most of the samurai of those days. It was not until the Genroku period that a supper was added.

The meal consisted of rice gruel. It was only when her brother with hunting that she cooked cabbage-rice, of which she also partook. Because she wanted to eat cabbage-rice, she often used to persuade her brother to go hunting.

Even the daughter of a samurai receiving 300 koku had to lead such a life. So it can be imagined what sort of life the wives and daughters of footmen led.

At the time of the Battle of Sekigahara, Oan, with her parents and younger brothers and sisters, was besieged in the Ogaki-jo in Mino Province. Her life there was one of turmoil, her fourteen year old brother being killed right beside her by an enemy bullet, and her mother giving birth to a child when they were escaping from the castle.

During the siege, they had to pass their days in the castle tower, where the girls were kept busy painting the heads of the enemy soldiers taken in the battle. The faces and teeth were painted to give the heads a distinguished look. Oan confesses that although it was very unpleasant at first, she soon got used to the task.

Compared to the life of Oan, the modern girls are living like queens. Heaven should punish them for the least complaint they make.

Women as Hostages

Perhaps the hardest trial to be endured by the women of the age of Civil Wars was to become a hostage. As affidavits and oral agreements could not be depended upon in that age, hostages were used in their place. In requesting Tokugawa Iyeyasu to come to the capital, Hideyoshi sent his mother, Omandokoro, as hostage to prove to Iyeyasu that no harm would be done to him.

It is said that Shigetsugu Honda, one of Iyeyasu's retainers, kept watch over Omandokoro's lodging, surrounding the place with dry grass. He was fully prepared to burn Omandokoro should any harm befall his master.

Even Hideyoshi's mother was made a hostage. How numerous noble ladies and princesses were made hostages at that time can easily be imagined. And there were a great number of cases where these ladies and princesses were killed because of war breaking out in the course of their confinement.

The mother of Mitsuhide Akechi was one of them. Mitsuhide, who brought the Hatano brothers to Nobunaga, had sent his mother to the Hatano family to prove that no harm would be done. However the rough and reckless Nobunaga killed the brothers, upon which the Hatanos immediately killed Mitsuhide's mother.

Even in this turbulent age, the women hardly ever took part in actual battle. However, when the castle was besieged and had to fall, they found no other course than to destroy themselves together with their fathers and brothers.

As there were many castles that fell in that age, thousands of women must have died such a gallant death. "I have found that Bushido means to die. . . ." These words were not for the men alone but for the women as well. To die gallantly when the time came—this was the way for women.

Heroic Women

In that age of continuous civil wars, the women had to share the fate of the castle and the province.

Oichi-no-Kata, the mother of Yodogimi and sister of Nobunaga Oda, was at first married to Nagamasa Asai, from which union was born the famous Yodogimi. When Asai was killed at Kotani in Omi, she and her children were saved, but later, when Katsuiye Shibata, to whom she was later married, was killed at Kita-no-Sho in Echizen, she followed him to the other world.

Being the sister of Nobunaga, the former master of Hideyoshi, she could have easily saved herself. Her husband too advised her to leave the castle, but she chose to die with him.

Then there was the wife of Katsuyori Takeda, who, at the time her husband was killed at Mount Temmoku by Nobunaga Oda, was only nineteen, but refused to be saved and died heroically with her husband.

Perhaps the most gallant of these tragedies of fallen castles was the wife of Iyenori Nakayama of the Hachioji Castle.

This castle was at the time in the possession of the Hojo clan of Odawara. Upon Hideyoshi's attack on Odawara, Uesugi and Maeda surrounded the castle with a force of 30,000 strong. The castle was guarded by only 1,500 men. However, Iyenori Nakayama held out. The Uesugi-Maeda force was greatly impressed by Nakayama's gallantry and wishing to save his life, sent two of his men to advise him to surrender.

When the two entered the citadel, Iyenori Nakayama had already used his sword on his two children and had committed "harakiri" himself. Iyenori's wife, too, had pierced her own throat, but having missed the vital spot, was still writhing painfully.

The two men regretted that they were a little too late. The death of Iyenori could not be helped, but his wife could yet be saved. They tried to persuade her to come with them, get well, and pray to Amida Buddha for the happiness of the decreased husband.

Iyenori's wife changed color at this proposal. She had not known that the two envoys, who had formerly been her husband's friends had already surrendered to the enemy.

"I thought you had come to help us. But here you are, already surrendered to the enemy. I don't want to even speak with you." With these words she thrust her dagger into her throat again and died a martyr of the Hojo clan.

Her fidelity as a wife was not to be left unremembered. Tokugawa Iyeyasu, who became the lord of the eight districts of Kanto in place of the Hojo family, was a great statesman. He treated well all the descendants of those who had died a faithful death. The two children of Iyenori were taken by Iyeyasu. One of them was none other than Nobuyoshi Nakayama, who later became the chief retainer of the Mito family. It was also this Nobuyoshi who chose Mitsukuni from among the many children of Yorifusa Tokugawa to become the successor of the Mito family.

The remarkable personality of Iyenori's wife was transmitted to her son Nobuyoshi, by whom Mitsukuni was selected, and it was this Mitsukuni who wrote "the great history of Japan.' When seen thus, Iyenori's wife although a woman, must be said to have greatly served her country.

Munenobu's Wife

The following also deals with a story not far from the age of Civil Wars, when the Hosokawa family of Kumamoto was still at Bizen.

Among the retainers of Tadaoki Hosokawa was one called Munenobu Nagaoka, who used to live in the castle of Ganjaku and held a fief yielding 6,000 koku. He, however, committed a crime, and was ordered to be killed by his master. Munenobu's wife was the daughter of Koremasa Yoneda, an old and faithful retainer of Tadaoki. She and her husband were not on intimate terms, and although they were living in the same castle, they had not seen each other for three whole years.

Upon ordering the death of Munenobu, Tadaoki commanded the mother of Munenobu's wife to persuade her to leave the castle, for, being his faithful retainer's daughter, he had wanted to save her life.

The mother immediately wrote her a letter persuading her to leave. Munenobu's wife answered that however grateful she might be to His Lordship for his kindness, she could not leave her husband at such a time, and only sending her child away with the messenger, said that she resolved to die with her husband.

Hearing of his wife's fidelity, Munenobu begged her forgiveness for his attitude, and together with his wife left this world.

Mothers of Warriors

Hardly any books remain concerning the education given by the mothers of the Civil War period to their children. It may be that since the education from the Kamakura Period to the Age of Civil Wars mainly consisted of military disciplines, it was mainly placed in the father's hands instead of in the mother's. Moreover, a woman was simply thought of as the giver of birth to the child. She had no position. Even children born to concubines called their real mother by the surname.

As woman's position was so low at that time, very few stories on famous mothers have been brought down to us. Only the following stories remain to give us a picture of the mothers of those days.

Among Mitsunari Ishida's men was one Bichu Gamo, who was accompanied by his sixteen year old son Daizen to the Battle of Sekigahara. Upon Daizen's departure to the battlefield, his mother summoned him and spoke thus, "All men love to have both fame and gain. But it is almost impossible to attain both of these. It is the samurai's way to esteem fame and cast away the love for gains."

When his father was killed at the battle, Daizen followed his father by committing "harakiri."

The wife of Toshiie Maeda, an ancestor of Kaga, lord of a fief of 1,000,000 koku, was a wise woman known far and wide throughout the nation.

The Suemori Castle of the Maeda clan was surrounded by Nasimasa Sasaki's force and was on the verge of falling, whereupon Toshiie Maeda and his son, Toshinaga, set out to give aid.

As the two were about to leave, Toshiie's wife offered them wine in honor of the occasion, and to her son she said solemnly, "Should Suemori Castle fall into the enemy's hand, kill yourself immediately. If you do so, I too am resolved to die by my own hand and not by the enemy's." It is said that the whole force was greatly roused up upon hearing her words.

Gallant Mother

Coming to a later period, we have two or three such stories concerning the mothers of "the Forty-seven Ronin". It is said that Tadashichi Takebayashi's mother committed suicide to encourage him, and so did the mother of Soemon Hara with the same purpose in mind.

Even after the fall of the Asano family, Soemon Hara lived with his mother in Ako. He then received the long awaited notice from Kuranosuke Oishi, and taking leave from his mother, went to Kyoto. The date of departure for Yedo having been postponed for certain reasons, he went back to Ako to see his mother. His mother reprimanded him severely for coming back, saying that she must still be in his mind to make him return after having already parted. Fearing that should she keep on living she might stand in the way of the fulfillment of his duty, she took her own life that night. Her gallantry, I feel, is even greater than that of the mothers of the Sengoku Period.

Women are now serving the nation on the battlefields behind the gun in the wars of today. However, unlike in the civil wars of the past, women of today do not die with the fall of the castle.

As this is due to the greatness of Japan, the women of today should serve the nation with a spirit similar to that of the women of the past who always had a dagger hidden in their bosom. (By Kikuchi Kan, in the Fujin Koron)

PHILATELIST LAUDS STAMP COLLECTING

Says Small Scrap of Paper Like Postage Stamp Can Start War

Most people, when they hear that Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and Haiti have declared war on Japan, with the slight knowledge of geography acquired in the middle schools, cannot even get an idea of where these countries are lying. When Italy first attacked Ethiopia, some heard for the first time about that country, and even those who already knew that country thought that it was a country lying along the Mediterranean Sea.

When it comes to such matters, we stamp collectors have a great advantage. We know about Montenegro and Serbia that existed before the First World War, we know that Holland calls herself Netherland, and we even know that there is a large park called Epirus near Greece.

Historically, too, we know the great men of the different countries and the memorial occurrences.

Most people begin this hobby of stamp collecting in their middle school days and take quite an interest in it at first. But they gradually lose interest, and by the time they enter the university or begin to work, they forget completely about it.

But this stamp collecting is really interesting if you keep up with it. It might not be such fun for the rich man who lavishly buys his stamps, but to us who have to make some effort to get or exchange stamps, even one old stamp means a lot and we find ourselves greatly attached to it.

Beginning of Stamps

Postage stamps first originated two hundred years ago. It being only a method of postage payment, it should not be of any interest, but when one thinks about it this little piece of paper has even a mysterious power.

It transcends all feeling and individual interest, religious and philological differences and sometimes even ignores national boundaries, going far and wide into countries wherever man might be living.

Many of the stamps of the various countries have the portrait of some great character. In Japan memorial stamps of Their Highnesses the Princes Arisugawa and Kitashirakawa were issued on August 1 of the 29th year of Meiji (1896) to commemorate the nation's victory in the Sino-Japanese War and to convey to posterity the meritorious services rendered by the two Princes. More recently the portraits of General Nogi and Admiral Togo have been made into stamps.

Portrait Stamps

Other countries are continuously issuing stamps of premiers and other great men. The German, Italian, and Lybian stamps with the portraits of Hitler and Mussolini drawn side by side are making quite a hit.

England makes it her custom to issue stamps of her kings, while Russia has a stamp of Tolstoi and even of the pilot who flew across the north pole to America. These stamps are effective in arousing respect and friendliness for these notables among the people and simultaneously serve as good propaganda.

Although stamps with maps are extremely rare in Europe, they are found quite extensively in America Bolivia, Cuba, Dominica, and Panama. In Japan, too a stamp with the map of the world was issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the country's entrance into the International Postal Union, and the stamp of the map of Japan was issued to commemorate the second census-taking. The stamp issued in 1939 in memory of the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Red-Cross Convention is illustrated with rays of light shining on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The designer certainly did have foresight.

It is interesting to note that in 1900 Dominica issued a stamp with the map of Haiti. Then Haiti made a protest about it, saying that the boundary line was not drawn correctly. Consequently, the two countries had to resort to arms, and the boundary line was finally settled in 1929 after a strife of thirty years.

Scenic Stamps

Stamps with the scenic spots of the country are also plentiful. Among the old ones is the scenic stamp of Bosnia, which I remember collecting with great joy as a child.

With the improvement of printing methods, better scenic stamps are being issued by all countries. Among the outstanding ones are the national park stamps of our country, which include those of the Nikko, Oyama, Setonaikai, Aso, Kirishima, Daisetsu-zan, and Niitaka Arisan National Parks.

Stamp collectors all over the world amount to quite a number, and perhaps this tops all collecting hobbies. Accordingly, the number of stamps sent out of the various countries as postage might be great, but the number of unused stamps in the hands of the world's stamp collectors must be equally great. And as these stamps, which cost very little in printing, are sold for ten and fifty sen, and even by yen, the income coming from them must be enormous.

Czechoslavakia of some years ago, for instance, issued many different kinds of stamps in a few years time, perhaps for economic purposes. Although stamps are mere pieces of paper, they certainly do go far in making big money.—(Shizu Watanabe in "Nippon")

INDIAN DANCE DRAMA CHARMS JOURNALIST

Rich Man Treats Neighbors to Classical Dance on Wedding Day

Central India is a vast stretch of desert, where various classical charms of the past still linger.

Taj Mahal, called the Palace of Dreams, was beautiful in the moonlight even more delicate and beautiful than a picture. On my return home, I was informed by the guide that there would be a public showing of a dance in a village near the English barracks. I rushed there immediately.

A crowd of people surrounded a tent, their forms clearly visible under the acetylene gas lights.

In the booths temporarily set up for the night candy, cakes, and soda water were being sold. To the people who rarely had the chance to see a good classical dance, this was a long awaited day. As there was to be a wedding at a wealthy man's home, everyone was to be treated to the performance of one of the nation's best dancers.

The crowd was a large one. They waited patiently, some with pipes in their mouths, and others with pitchers in their hands. Every face was beaming with joy.

Stars glittered brightly in the clear sky. Around the spacious ground stood numerous Arabian-like houses, and people could be seen moving on the roofs. As this was a country where women had kept themselves in seclusion for the past thousands of years, here too they kept away from the crowd and awaited the beginning of the entertainment from a far away, elevated spot. Their faces were well covered with thin silk veils.

The leaves of the linden trees stirred faintly in the breeze. It must have been quite late. The herds of cows and goats could no longer be seen.

Comedians appeared drawing the crowd into waves of laughter. The crowd laughed uproarously at their imitation of animal cries. But the women only smiled quietly and kept themselves in the shadows.

A cart suddenly stopped beside the crowd. A woman in a pretty red waistcoat, and colorful skirt, covered with brilliant gems and golden decoration, came out. The dancer had arrived at last.

She danced gracefully and rhythmically with her male partner. The play, with its theme of "vice punished and virtue rewarded," went on, accompanied by the pathetic tune of the sarangi and the low throbbing of the drum. When the play ended happily with the hero handsomely rewarded and the villain severely punished, it was already dawn, and peacocks and parrots were flying about.

The Indian drama should be called dance-drama, for it is more dancing than acting. The Brahma drama is the acme of poetry and may well be said to be the essence of culture. The tone is refined, aristocratic, and transcendental of all realism, for it aims at touching the people's hearts and leaving in them a long, deep impression. The plot, therefore, is secondary. That dance-drama deeply impressed even me, a foreigner. (Shukan Asahi)

Perfume and Beauty

Kawara no Sadaijin

I'll gather dewdrops from the cherry trees,
And bathe me in their perfume through and through,
Ere yet there comes the rough and envious breeze
To carry off both flowers and fragrance too!

Flowers of the Sea-Waves

Yasuhide

The wild flowers fade, the maple-leaves,
Touched by frost-fingers, float to earth;
But on the bosom of the sea,
The flowers to which her waves give birth
Fade not, like blossoms of the land,
Nor feel the chill of Autumn's hand.

Poverty

Ransetsu

On a cold, snowy morning,
Somebody's child picking up,
With stiff, chilled fingers,
Empty tins in the street.

CHOSEN SPEEDS UP HEMP PRODUCTION

Fiber Produced for Internal Consumption—Not to Compete With Other Areas

The hemp industries in Chosen, due to the recent success of all parties concerned in producing "hemp-cotton," is now assured of a speedy development. The Government of Chosen, in expectation of an infinite demand for hemp as one of the most important materials for clothing the native people in the peninsula, is striving since 1940 for the expansion of the hemp area, says the Oriental Economist in its recent issue.

According to the five-year plan established by the government for the development of the hemp growing industry, by the end of 1945, the nation will have splendid hemp plantations with a total area of 30,000 chobu with an annual yield of about 440,000 piculs.

In order to obtain the desired result, the government is taking the following three measures:

1. Sowing of better species.
2. Improvement of management.
3. Improvement of the method of manufacturing all sorts of hemp goods.

The following table shows the annual output of hemp in the 10 years beginning 1932:—

Year	Cultivated Area (Chobu)	Total Output —(Kan)—	Yield per Tan —(Kan)—
1932	27.000	5.275.000	19
1933	27.000	5.267.000	19
1934	27.000	4.828.000	19
1935	27,000	5,075,000	19
1936	26.000	4.795.000	18
1937	25.000	4.810.000	19
1938	23.000	4.255.000	18
1939	21.000	3,472,000	16
1940	30.000	5.225.000	17
1941	34.000	6.558.000	19

(Note: The figures for 1941 were prepared by the writer based on the reports he had received from various quarters.)

Experts Give Reports

As shown by the figures given above, the area of the hemp fields for 1941, was in excess of the area aimed at in the five-year expansion plan, while the yield per tan (300 tsubo) for the same year was short of the mark by only six per cent. To casual observers, these figures may be very satisfactory. Careful observers, however, cannot overlook the fact that for those ten years, there was no actual increase in the yield per tan. A slight improvement in the method of farming will considerably increase the productive power of every tan of all hemp fields, say most experts here.

In order to adjust the situation of the hemp market in Chosen, the government promulgated in August, 1940 an ordinance entitled the "Regulations for the Adjustment of the Supply and the Demand of Hemp." Based on the ordinance in question, the government immediately nominated the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Gunze Spinning Company, Toyo Cotton Spinning Company, Teikoku Fiber Company, and Miyabayashi Spinning Company as "authorized buyers" of hemp grown in Chosen. The statistics to follow show the quantities of hemp purchased by those companies in 1940 and 1941:

	1940 (In Kan)	1941 (In Kan)
Kanegafuchi Spin. Co.	1.290.000	2,100.000
Gunze Spinning Co.	840,000	1,000,000
Toyo Cotton Spin. Co.	420,000	900,000
Teikoku Fiber Co.	122,000	300,000
Miyabayashi Spin. Co.	124,000	200,000
Total	2,796,000	4,400,000

(Note: Figures for 1941 are based on the reports the writer had received from various quarters concerned.)

An agreement between the Government of Chosen and the five spinning companies mentioned above stated that those companies should construct their factories in Chosen to meet the demand in the peninsula for various kinds of hemp goods. At present, those companies are building their factories at leading hemp producing centers, and they will start operations in the near future with 46,400 spindles and 730 looms.

Some people are pointing out that the Chosen's hemp industry may possibly come in conflict with the hemp industry of China, Southern Regions, and the Philippines. The hemp industry of Chosen, however, is simply aimed to meet the demand within the peninsula, and there can be but little friction with other hemp industry of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Yamashita Recommended

Kamesaburo Yamashita, pioneer of Japan's shipping industry, verbally rejected the post of Chairman of the Japan Marine Transportation Association on September 16 when he was recommended to the post by the committee specially formed for the selection of a new chairman for the association stated above which has just undergone a reform. As Mr. Yamashita notified the committee that he would give his formal answer on September 21, the committee is expected to hold another meeting on September 22 to discuss matters based on the formal reply from Mr. Yamashita.

New Field of Work for Women

The male-centric misconception that women are eminently unfit for work requiring mechanical skill is being successfully exploded by these determined girls making complicated electrical devices.

MONETARY CONTROL GIVES FINE RESULTS

In Short Period of 4 Months Recent Survey Reveals Remarkable Gains

Despite the lapse of less than four months since its formation on May 23 of this year, the activities of the Nationwide Monetary Control Association are showing remarkable results, says the Chugai surveying the function and routine work of this association.

"The main objectives of the Nationwide Monetary Control Association are: first, to encourage nationwide savings and secondly, to promote the sensible equilibration of monetary funds for the State cause.

With this view in mind, the association first took up concrete steps for the absorption of national bonds and the execution of the program to raise a loan for the second quarter of the current fiscal year in cooperation with the competent authorities.

"The step taken up by the association in connection with the absorption of national bonds is featured by the designation of the quota of bonds to be accepted by all the classified control association, according to the estimated total of bonds to be issued in the course of the current fiscal year. Accordingly, each classified control association is prepared to cooperate for the smooth absorption of their respective quotas of bonds.

Incidentally the Nationwide Monetary Control Association has ordered each classified control association to submit their respective financial statement giving attention to the reserve fund for the third quarter (October-December). It is expected that these statements will all be sent in to the Nationwide Monetary Control Association by September 20, and subsequently checked with reference to the necessary absorption of bonds by each classified control association.

Other items taken care of by the Nationwide Monetary Control Association are identified with its program to consolidate the Emergency Financing Syndicate, which will effect an expansion of the Bond Syndicate, to absorb the Wartime Financing Bonds practicing allocation system to the classified control associations.

Both Agencies Joined

The Emergency Financing Syndicate was formed in August, last year according to the financial policy simultaneously outlined by the competent authorities, however it was superseded by the Nationwide Monetary Control Association on June 30 of this year.

During the period of 10 months of its existence, the syndicate succeeded in floating funds for industrial expansion to the extent of ¥100.000.000. It will be recalled, however, that the joint financing funds floated subsequent to the merger of the Nationwide Monetary Control Association amounted to over ¥250.000.000. On the other hand, the syndicate took every opportunity its membership so as to equilize the burden of each member.

With regard to the acceptance allocation system in connection with the wartime financing debentures, the Nationwide Monetary Control Association ordered the classified control associations to accept the debentures themselves instead of relying on the Emergency Financing Syndicate. The Wartime Financing Bank has already issued the third quota of wartime financing debentures and is now prepared to issue the fourth quota.

The Nationwide Monetary Control Association has organized four committees, made up of financial magnates connected with banks and other financial bodies, for the discussions of various problems in relation to the work of the association. It is related that the members of these committees are now studying plans in earnest for the unification and simplification of banking business as well as the encouraging of monetary savings among the people, and that these plans will be soon formulated.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's closing prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short term)	129.20	+ 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.80	+ 0.80
Kanebo Spinning, new (short term)	99.10	+ 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Fifty Years of Japan 1891-1942

(Continued from Page 6)

of the Ginza nearby were lined with booths and stalls, selling, under "brilliant" oil lamps, all sorts of things from toys to household chattels, of which curios for elderly folk, floral trees and potted plants were special features. The Ginza Inari continues to exist and its thrice-monthly memorial days are stilll observed, but few Ginza-saunterers seem to know where the shrine is, and the three en-nichi are totally eclipsed by the daily "festival" of constant traffic by day and of a thousand lights by night.

At the farthest end of the Ginza, facing the bridge, Kyobashi, you saw across the canal, to your right, a little forest of cut bamboos soaring high. Whoever this bamboo chant may be, his must be a very old establishment, for every set of pictorial prints of Yedo invariably contained one depicting Kyobashi or Ginza plus a bamboo grove, often in an inset, by the river-side, as if in illustration of the old saying that "there is country in city life as there is city in country life.

BUSINESS LEADERS START IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGN

The executives and proprietors of all the leading industries and shops will have a busy time throughout next month when they will personally take over the duties of management, following the instructions of the Industrial Patriotic Association which, in close cooperation with the Cabinet Planning Board has decided to start a movement to have all enterprisers in this country take a more active part in their respective businesses for thirty days beginning October 1, next, says the Nichi Nichi.

In connection with this nation-wide movement, the executives of all industries concerned in Osaka and Tokyo will hold meetings on October 2 and 4, with the attendance of Surgeon Lieut.-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister, Hatsusaburo Hirao, chairman of the Industrial Patriotic Association, and Tadayoshi Obata, director-in-chief of the same association, to decide on a most practical means of increasing efficiency by bringing out executives to the first line of duty.

TANI'S ASSURANCE FIRMS UP MARKET

Marked Gains Seen in Long-Terms, While Spots Remain Promising

With a reassuring sentiment produced by the newly appointed Foreign Minister's declaration that he would make no modification in his predecessor's foreign policy, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to climb along with a number of other wares.

In the long-term section, marked gains were registered by electric power industrials by reason of the suspected dissolution of the affiliated companies with enormous advantages to their shareholders. For example, Japan Electric Power scored a continuous gain of as much as ¥3.80 and Nichi Denko ¥3.90. On the other hand, Tekkosha advanced ¥2.50, Shinagawa Fireproof Brick ¥1.70, its new ¥1.80, Mitsubishi Mining ¥1.80, N.Y.K. ¥1.20, O.S.K. and Nissan Steamship ¥1.00 each At the same time Asahi Glass rallied ¥2.70. Japan Sand Iron ¥1.60 and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥1.30.

The short-term section was noticeably recuperative, and moderate gains were scored by a number of key wares as listed below.

The spot market was as rosy as ever. Japan Electric Power and its new continued to rise ¥1.50 each, Kanto Hydro Electric Power ¥1.10 its new ¥1.80 and Asahina Iron Works ¥1.20.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term market were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥129.-20, N. Y. K. ¥111.40, its new ¥95.80, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥99.10, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥83.70, S.M.R. ¥73.70 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥89.20.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	Delivery Sept.	Delivery Oct.	Delivery Nov.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	152.3	151.7	152.3
Do, new (12½)	99.8	100.5	100.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	96.5	95.5	....
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	74.9	75.3	75.8

Second Section

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
N. Y. K. (50)	111.5	112.4	111.3
Do, new (37½)	96.1	96.4	96.1
O. S. K. (50)	102.5	103.5	104.2
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	90.8	90.6	91.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.8	103.3	101.7

Third Section

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
S. M. R. (50)	73.6	....	73.6
Do, new (12½)	40.0	....	....
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	144.6	144.7	143.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.3	66.4	65.7
Japan Beer (50)	....	111.7	111.0
Tropical Ind. (42½)	45.6	45.8	46.0
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	49.4	49.5	50.1
Asahi Glass (50	130.8	131.5	131.3
Toa Tobacco (50)	97.9	98.3	98.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	128.9	9.6	8.6	129.2
N. Y. K., old	111.0	1.8	0.9	111.4
Do. new	95.1	6.3	5.1	95.8
Kanebo Spin.	151.4	1.9	1.3	151.8
Do. new	99.0	9.8	8.6	99.1
Teikoku Rayon, n.	83.1	4.5	3.1	83.7
Osaka Stock, new	69.5	70.0	9.0	69.9
Japan Steel Tube	66.6	7.3	6.4	67.0
Japan Oil	77.8	80.4	7.8	79.6
S. M. R.	73.6	3.8	3.6	73.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	89.0	9.4	8.7	89.2
Toyo Rayon, new	65.8	5.9	5.7	65.9
Japan Beer, new	50.8	1.7	0.8	51.7
Japan Sugar, new	72.7	3.8	2.5	73.8
Japan Mining	53.4	6.0	5.2	56.0
Manchou Ind.	57.8	7.9	..	....
Nichiro Fishery	84.1	5.7	4.1	85.3
Japan Fishery, new	48.9	9.3	8.3	49.3

CHEMICAL PLANTS TO BE CONTROLLED

Arrangements Now on Way to Hold Inaugural Meeting of New Body

According to the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance, the Commerce and Industry Ministry gazetted on Tuesday instructions for the creation of a Chemical Industry Control Association with a mission of exercising control over the production and sale of chemical products, and simultaneously designated amenable parties and appointed a committee for the creation of the association, reports the Miyako.

The paper goes on to reveal that the chairmanship of the association will probably be assumed by Chuji Suzuki. Furthermore, the article adds that the procedures for the compilation of the association's constitution, the organization of its office staff, the provision of its budget for the first fiscal year and arrangements for its inaugural meeting will be completed by October 31.

According to Article 7 of the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance, continues the paper, parties engaged in the production and sale of materials covered by the following list are eligible for the membership to the association:

(Products of Chemical Industry) Sulphate of ammonia, lime-nitrogen, superphosphate of lime, Thomas phosphatic fertilizer, synthetic chemical fertilizer, nitric acid, nitric ammonia, phosphorous soda, ammonia, oxygen, sulphuric acid, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, bleaching powder, carbide, acetylene derivatives, fractional light oil gas distillates, coal-tar fractional distillates, intermediate products of synthetic dyes (not including parties engaged in the sale of sulphate of ammonia, lime-nitrogen, superphosphate of lime. Thomas phosphatic fertilizer, and synthetic chemical fertilizer).

The paper adds that amenable corporations total 129 in number.

Second Front Attack In Europe Difficult

(Continued From Page 6)

take place before the Anglo-American powers have the opportunity of establishing their "Second Front."

North African Front

In direct contrast to the amazing German offensive on the eastern front, the Axis forces in North Africa find themselves face to face at El Alamein with the British forces who have been strongly reinforced by the West Asia garrison plus reinforcements from the United States and South Africa who have reached the North African front via South Africa. Axis occupation of Tobruk after the British forces had spent close to a year solidifying its defenses came as a heavy blow to Prime Minister Churchill. After the Axis forces chased the British for 2,000 kilometers, criticism directed against the Churchill cabinet mounted. The British are concentrating all their efforts in the defense of Alexandria and the Suez Canal; for should they fall into Axis hands, the Churchill cabinet will have to kiss the Allies goodbye.

Not only will the loss of Alexandria and the Suez Canal have a strong political effect on Great Britain but it will hasten the downfall of the British Empire. It is needless to say the Suez is the British Empire lifeline. For this reason, the Axis forces are just as anxious in capturing it.

As has been mentioned previously, the distance between Axis occupied Tobruk and El Alamein is well over 2,000 kilometers and it has not been easy sending supplies over this long distance. The same holds true between El Alamein and the Suez Canal.

The fact that the Axis powers have recaptured most of the Egyptian strongholds after the withdrawal during the past two years, illustrates that British resistance in North Africa has weakened considerably. Moreover, most of the British supply routes to North Africa have been cut. This especially holds true with the sea route where the British held sway over the eastern Mediterranean which is now completely under Axis control.

When the British desperately dispatched a huge convoy from Alexandria on June 13-15 in an effort to reinforce Tobruk, they were annihilated by the Axis sea and air arms.

Japanese Were of Big Help

Furthermore, it can be said that the Japanese Navy has been partly responsible for the downfall of the British Navy by extending her pressure into the Indian Ocean, thus making it impossible for the British Indian Ocean Fleet to relieve the Mediterranean Fleet.

Adding to Britain's misfortunes is the open clash which took place between India and Britain over the All-Indian National Congress demand for Indian independence. This has a tremendous influence upon the future of Britain. The British North African forces are composed of a surprising number of Indian soldiers. These Indians, knowing that their fellow Indians were imprisoned for instigating independence for India, will revolt. Thus, it can be said that the British North African forces will crumble from within.

It has also become clear in the light of recent events that the Mohammedan followers in West Asia who abhor the British will unite against the British as will the Mohammedan believers in Egypt. Britain is literally surrounded by hostile elements which will lead to her downfall.

And neither the astronomical figures of President Roosevelt, nor the production capacity of Uncle Sam, nor all the gold stored in America's steel coffers, can alter this situation. The 1942 German-Italian offensive, the brilliant victories scored by the Japanese Forces in the Greater East Asia War and the mutual cooperation of the Axis Powers, headed by Japan, Germany and Italy have well established their foundation for a New World Order.

THE RESPLENDENT DECADE

Adopting a Policy of Sound Finance, Manchoukuo Succeeds in Adjusting Budget to Wartime Needs Even While Effecting Retrenchment

The following is an extract from the booklet "Glorious Manchou" published by the Manshu Jijo Annaijo. Hsinking. in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

Among the changes which have taken place in the internal and international affairs of Manchoukuo particularly since the autumn of 1940, must be mentioned those occasioned by the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy as constituting, an important event worthy of special mention in that not only did it determine the direction of politics and diplomacy in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, but it clarified the economic inter-relations in which the three countries were placed. With the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, Japan, Manchoukuo and China were set up, both politically and economically, in direct opposition to the United States and Britain, as well as their spheres of influence in general. Thus the position of Manchoukuo as a wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and an important base for the establishment of the East Asia autarchic economy has grown more and more definite and conspicuous, which necessitated the new state to make a fresh departure so as to cope with the new situation.

Priorities Adopted

With this end in view, the Manchoukuo Government, in drawing up its budget for the fiscal year of 1941, did so on a preferential and economical basis, aiming at

(1) An expansion of national defense power,

(2) To prompt establishment of a high-geared national structure, and

(3) Security of stabilized national life.

The budget for the fiscal year of 1941 was published in a new form different from the former practise, based on Imperial Ordinance No. 370 promulgated in 1940 "relative to the Government's Budgets to be officially announced."

According to the new announcement, the estimates are classified into departments, "ordinary" and "extraordinary" revenues and expenditures, no further details, which used to be given under the classification of "sections," "clauses" and "items", to be made public hereafter. This step, of course, was taken in consideration of the growing intensity of the international situation which made the adoption of anti-espionage measures imperative.

The special characteristic of the 1941 budget lies in its being a retrenchment budget based on a high-degree priority and economical policy. Under the general account, the revenue and expenditure amounted respectively to ¥649.220.-000, showing an increase of only about 13 per cent as compared with the initial budget in the same account for 1940, or ¥75,660.000, and even if the amount of ¥27,000,000 representing local taxes is included, the increase is no more than 17 per cent. The total of the estimates under the various special accounts amounted to ¥1,849,070,000 in revenue and ¥1,758,170,000 in expenditure, registering a decrease of about 8.7 per cent. Under the synthetic estimates, the revenue amounted to ¥1,714,520,000, an increase of ¥62,680,000 or 3.7 per cent. while the expenditure was ¥1,700,-920,000, showing an increase of only ¥61,000,000 or 3.7 per cent respectively over the preceding year.

Retrenchment Adopted

When these increases are compared with the average expansion of 30 per cent in the national finances since the founding of the Empire, and also with the demands of the situation for a powerful enforcement of various national policies, as well as the existing upward tendency of commodity prices, we can say that the retrenchment measures taken by the Manchoukuo Government in its financial affairs represent an epoch-making attempt.

Why was it necessary to tighten so much, in the 1941 budget, the frame of national finances which, reflecting the rapid growth in her national strength since its establishment, had been making such big strides? The retrenchment policy was adopted by way of precautions aginst the vicious spiral of inflation which is liable to occur with restrictions on the supply of commodities in proportion to the progress of wartime economy. Retrenchment of national finances so as to curb the purchasing power of the people may be said to be the basic requirement for all commodity-price and financial measures.

From the standpoint of state finance itself, any such financial demand as may break the equilibrium of national economy is certain to interfere with its own smooth functioning.

Budget Adjusted

In the light of the above reasons, the Manchoukuo Government effected a decisive curtailment in the 1941 budget so as to effect a perfect adjustment of the budget to the economic capacity of the people. The Government, however, well knew that retrenchment should not be one merely for retrenchment's sake, and this was the reason why the high-geared priority policy and the policy of economies were made the keynote of budgetary compilation.

In other words, although the 1941 budget embodies considerable retrenchment in terms of money, yet qualitatively considerable retrenchment in terms of money, yet qualitatively it was mapped out on a solid preferential basis in such a way as to enable the Government to carry out various measures it may see fit in order to cope with any difficulties ahead. It is, therefore, by no means a conservative, retrogressive or negative budget but a highly progressive and positive one

Bill Clearings

September 18

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	182,885	121,517
Balance	27,186	26,801

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1942

Appointment of the New Foreign Minister

The recent appointment of Masayuki Tani as Minister of Foreign Affairs will be hailed throughout the nation as a welcome move. At a time like the present when the Japanese Government is moving steadily ahead to meet the new responsibilities which have devolved upon it by reason of the successful progress of the War of Greater East Asia and of the concurrent construction of the New Order, his appointment obviously reflects the Government's sound conception of its tasks.

A veteran of the Foreign Service with unusually rich experiences in China and Manchoukuo, Mr. Tani is especially qualified to uphold the responsibilities of his new post at this particular time. The fact that the holding of the post of Foreign Minister by Premier Tojo concurrently with his other posts was a short-lived stop-gap measure shows that the Government thoroughly realizes that the work of the Foreign Office will continue as ever to be so important as to demand the services of an expert able to devote his major efforts to it.

The significance of the assumption of the Foreign Office post by Mr. Tani can be expressed no better than was done by Mr. Tani himself. Speaking to representatives of the press in his first interview after assuming his post, the new Foreign Minister explicitly declared that there would be no change in the fundamental policy of Japanese diplomacy. This means, he went on to say, that the consolidation of intimate relations of friendship with the countries allied to Japan will be steadily continued and that all efforts will continue to be directed toward the establishment of a New World Order from which objectionable Anglo-American influences will be completely excluded.

With regard to relations with specific European nations, Mr. Tani stated that he would do everything possible to promote the tightening of the cooperation of Japan with her allies of the Axis, Germany and Italy. As for Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, Mr. Tani declared that there would be no change.

Turning to relations with the countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Mr. Tani stated that there would be no alteration in the diplomatic principles heretofore followed by Japan. Japan will fully respect the independence of each of these nations, he decisively declared. He went on to explain that independence, however, should not imply a short-sighted and selfish indifference to the fate of neighboring nations. The unalterable facts of geographic propinquity and physical characteristics have made it impossible for any single nation to live a life totally divorced from its neighbors. In the realm of economic activities and of national defense especially, the actual facts of the situation render cooperation necessary. Hence it is that Japan, while strictly respecting the independence of all the nations of this part of the world, will continue as before to promote close cooperation among them in spheres of activities which are conducive to the mutual advantage of all. The countries of East Asia can be likened to relatives who, while leading their own independent lives, are induced by their relationship to help each other for the mutual interests of the whole family, added Mr. Tani. This relationship is in accord with ethical principles, he continued. "It is thus that Japan's national principle of having all the nations of the world enjoy intimate relations with one another is to be most effectively followed."

Turning to the fact that he will be holding concurrently the positions of both Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Board of Information, Mr. Tani voiced the view that this arrangement may be regarded as being of a permanent nature. In view of the existing international situation, it goes without saying that effective coordination between diplomacy and publicity is highly desirable. The assumption of the direction of both the Foreign Office and the Information Board by the same person is naturally expected to facilitate the coordination of the two offices which are carrying on closely related functions.

With regard to the question of transforming the Board of Information into a regular Ministry, which has been mooted in some quarters, Mr. Tani expressed his opposition. In view of the satisfactory results which the present arrangement is expected to produce, there will be no need of such a drastic change as the organizing of a new Ministry of Information, in the view of Mr. Tani.

These views expressed by the new Foreign Minister with respect to his new responsibilities reveal that there will be no startling changes in the conduct of Japan's foreign policies. The lack of any contemplated change indicates the essential soundness of Japan's foreign policy in the past and serves as an assurance that nothing will be done to alter this happy condition. Mr. Tani's appointment and his explanation of his position should therefore be the occasion of general satisfaction.

The Nation United

The appearance of American warships in the bay of Yedo was a mighty shock. Hitherto the alarms of foreign attack had meant but little to the country at large, for it was a long cry to Hakodate or Nagasaki; but now within a day's march of the city of Yedo lay the black hulks of a formidable fleet whose admiral refused to retire until a treaty was signed. Recollection of the Tartar armada flashed through the minds of our grandfathers. Was the samurai to be intimidated in his own waters? Was not the divine land always prepared to repel an invasion? What right had a foreign nation to impose a commerce which we did not want, a friendship which we did not want, a friendship which we did not ask? To arms! Jhoi! Jhoi! Away with the barbarians! The alarm-bells clanged throughout the country. Foam-covered riders rushed through every castle gate, spreading the momentous news. Spears were torn from their racks and ancient armour was eagerly dragged from dust-covered caskets. Night and day could be heard the clanging of steel on anvils forging the accoutrements of war. The old prince of Mito was summoned from his hermitage to take command, and his cannon lined the principal points of defence. Buddhists wore away their rosaries in invoking Kartikiya, the war-god, and Shinto priests fasted while they called on the sea and the tempest to destroy the invader.

The historic spirit that had been smouldering in our national consciousness only waited for this moment to burst forth in a fiery expression of unity. Custom and formalism were alike forgotten in this hour of common danger, and for the first time in two hundred years the daimyos were asked by the Tokugawa government to deliberate over a matter of state. For the first time in seven centuries the Shogun sent a special envoy to the Emperor to consult about the policy of the empire, and for the first time in the history of our nation, the high and the low alike were invited to offer suggestions as to what steps should be taken for the protection of the ancestral land. We became one, and the Night of Asia fled for ever before the rays of the Rising Sun. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura)

Invasion by Capital

With the increase in credit and capital during the latter half of the 18th century, the inventive energy of European industrialism is set in motion. Coal takes the place of wood in smelting, and the flying shuttle, the spinning-jenny, the mule, the power-loom, and the steam-engine all spring up in formidable array. Commercialism makes the very life of the West depend upon her finding markets for her goods. Her role is now to sell, and that of the East to buy. War is declared from her factories, and the protests of her more humane statesmen are drowned in the noise of thundering mills. What chance has individualized Eastern trade against the sweeping batteries of organized commerce? Cheapness and competition, like the mitrailleuse, under whose cover they advance, now sweep away the crafts. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura)

Western Exploitation in 17th Century

The beginning of the 17th century shows the rise of the East India companies of the French, Dutch, Danish, and English, the gratification of whose political ambitions, however, remained as yet unsatisfied owing to the struggles of mutual rivalry, the solidity of the Mussulman power of Delhi, and their awe of that great Turkish empire which still bravely bore the brunt of Western advance and often hurled it back to the walls of Vienna. But the brightness of the Crescent was fast waning before the combined persistence of the West, and soon the disastrous treaty of Kutchuk-Kainarji inaugurated the imposition of Russian interference in the affairs of the Porte. In 1803 the last of the Grand Moguls became a British pensioner. In 1839, Abdul Medjid ascended the throne of Osmanli under the "protection" of European powers. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura)

What the West Represents to the East

But with a hunger unsatisfied by its myriad victims in its own broad lands, the West also seeks to prey upon the East. The advance of Europe in Asia means not merely the imposition of social ideals which the East holds to be crude if not barbarous, but also the subversion of all existing law and authority. The Western ships which brought their civilization also brought conquests, protectorates, exterritorial jurisdiction, spheres of influence, and what not of debasement. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

September 19, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The Imperial Government, out of a strong and earnest desire for peace and tranquillity in the Japan Sea, lodged a stern protest with the Soviet Government against the damage caused recently to Japanese vessels by drifting Soviet mines off Eastern Chosen, and requested the Soviet Government to take proper measures to remove such dangers.

The Foreign Office statement revealed that more than a dozen mines of Soviet manufacture were found in Japanese territorial waters as well as on the high seas off the eastern coast of northern Chosen since August 25. Two fishing vessels were sunk by floating Soviet mines.

THE IMPERIAL ARMY IN ACTION ON THE EAST ASIAN FRONT

By Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshi[illegible]
(From Dai-Toa Senshi)

The Singapore Offensive (2)

Here are the daily accounts of the historic battle for Singapore as related by combat reporters:

At 12:20 a.m., February 9th, the first contingent of the Japanese expeditionary force successfully landed on the northwestern corner of the island. The aerial and artillery bombardments which the Japanese unleashed several days prior to their landing attempt wrought a havoc to the defenders' morale as well as to the enemy's installations in the area from the causeway to the Seletar Naval Yard.

The bewildered enemy concentrated his main force in the area opposite Johore Bahru, least expecting that the Japanese incursion would come from the northwestern direction.

In the meantime, the Japanese had concentrated a fleet of small surface crafts at a point west of Johore Bahru. And, when the zero hour approached, the Japanese artillery relentlessly shelled the area to which the first landing was to be made. Presently, under cover of darkness and the detonation of artillery fire overhead, the boats laden with Japanese troops were skimming over the water across to Singapore. When the Japanese landed, it was found that the enemy's defenses were completely disorganized as a result of the terrific Japanese shelling.

Effective Cooperation

Air and land cooperation in the Singapore drive was most significant. This cooperation was an essential factor during the early stage of the offensive. With the support of bombers and dive-bombers, the detachments, one of which landed on the northwestern corner of the island, and another of which landed further south, quickly drove a deep wedge into the enemy's line. In a bitter battle, the Japanese Forces wiped out the majority of the enemy forces in this area, and towards dusk, the Japanese were already in control of the Tengah Airdrome.

This successful drive down to Tengah Airdrome was carried out with such speed and precision that the defenders of the airdrome were completely taken by surprise. In the cafeteria of the airdrome, it was said that hot bowls of soup were still on the dinner table.

In the meantime, the Japanese effected a third landing. This time in the vicinity of the causeway, opposite Johore Bahru. Momentarily, the enemy offered stiff resistance, but following a fierce hand-to-hand fight, the Japanese Forces pushed the enemy back toward the mountains, north of Singapore City in the direction of Bukit Timah, and Bukit Mandai.

In this manner, only after the first day's fighting on the island, the Japanese Forces were well on their way to Singapore City.

Landing Described

The historic landing operation is vividly described by five scouts who had gone out on an important survey mission just a few hours before the full-scale Japanese assault began.

"About 10:00 p.m. on the night of February 8th, we, five scouts, were skimming on smooth water toward the enemy's shore. The moon had yet to rise, and the skies were almost pitch dark. Our mission was to survey the area where the Japanese Forces were to be landed.

"As our boat steadily came nearer and nearer to the island, we could see two white-walled buildings on a cliff, evidently camouflaging pillboxes. The Japanese Forces were to be landed in this vicinity.

"Would our mission succeed, or would it fail? Our mission was, indeed a dangerous one but much depended on it. However, our boat sailed on in the peaceful atmosphere of the night, unnoticed. Two hours slid by, but the moon had not risen yet. In the meantime, we received a prearranged signal from the coast, signifying that everything was set. Even up till this time, the enemy was still unaware.

"The fleet of small crafts were on its way, carrying our troops and equipment. The huge landing force crept up, 1,000 meters, 500 meters from the shore. Soon, our units at the fore end were already 40 meters from the enemy's territory.

"Just then, flares were shot up into the sky; the enemy had finally realized the approach of our troops. A barrage of bullets was poured upon us from all directions. Our boats pressed on through the rain of bullets. Before the boats could reached the shore, the Japanese troops jumped into the water which came up to their chest.

"As soon as we reached shore, we engaged the enemy. Barbed wire entanglements hindered our operations at first, but they were soon destroyed. Japanese troops continued to land, and immediately took battle position.

"Later tanks and heavier equipment were landed one after another. And soon, our heavy gun-fire shattered the enemy's stronghold on top of the hill.

Enemy Retreats

"In face of the powerful Japanese attack, the enemy troops who were at first resisting in the coconut grove, now retreated and took cover in the jungle of rubber trees. After a period of bitter skirmishes and exchanges of hand grenades, the Japanese organized themselves for a general assault on the enemy. This was at 2:30 a.m. on February 9th."

Here is an episode of extraordinary devotion to duty beyond human power. This super-human, almost unbelievable feat was accomplished by Corporal Yamamoto of a certain engineer corps. Corporal Yamamoto was on duty as an operator of a motor launch during the crossing operation. After making several trips across carrying troops, Corporal Yamamoto had again left Johore Bahru with another batch of troops. Just then, an enemy shot exploded near one of the motors, and the shrapnel struck his chest, tearing one of his lungs out. Momentarily he fell down, but his sense of devotion to duty braced himself up, and forgetting all pain, he jumped to another motor to maneuver the boat and landed his consignment of troops safely on Singapore. After he had fulfilled his duty, he breathed his last Banzai and died as an immortal hero. Later, doctors declared that Corporal Yamamoto's feat was beyond medical explanation.

Operations continued smoothly throughout the following day. On this day, several units converged at Tengah Airdrome, but without resting, the Japanese Forces continued their drive towards Singapore City.

The enemy's opposition this day was mainly artillery barrages from the remote rubber tree jungle; and in the sky, the enemy laid a thick screen of anti-aircraft fire against Japanese aircraft. And besides, it rained considerably in the morning.

Tanks Hit

Cleverly camouflaged oil tanks at Seletar Naval Yard were destroyed one after another by the accurate bombing of the Japanese Air Force. As a result of the explosions of these tanks, the sky over Singapore was darkened by black smokes which whirled up several thousand meters.

The rain which filtered through this dense smoke screen poured black water onto Singapore. Even the trees and grass were blackened as though painted with coal tar.

The unit which advanced from Tengah Airdrome down the road passing through Panjang succeeded in crossing a tributory of the Kranji River by the evening of the 8th.

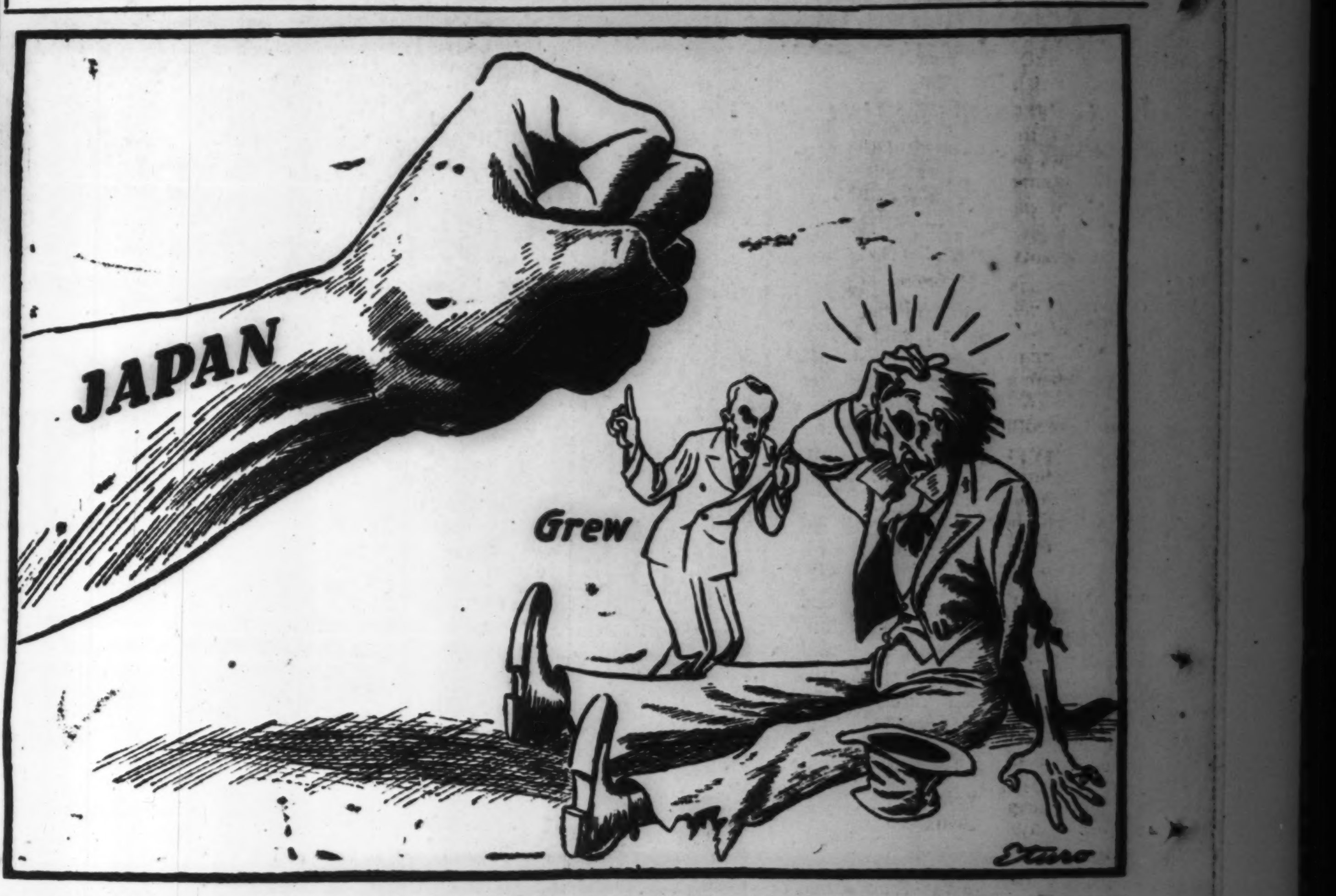
Late that night, after slowly forcing the enemy back in a fierce hand-to-hand fight to his main defense line, the Imperial Japanese troops commenced a powerful offensive against Bukit Panjang, which lies northwest of Singapore and the only remaining enemy stronghold on the island. Meanwhile, the unit which landed on the western coast simultaneously attacked Bukit Panjang from the south.

Only two days after the landing, the Japanese Forces had already covered a distance of 30 miles, or an average of 15 miles a day. This rate is indeed probably a world's record in a siege of a fortress.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XIII No. 3 dated September 17, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. The feature of the Weekly is a six-page supplement entitled "More Army Units Honored for Meritorious Service," which gives a full account of the citations granted to the Nishiyama Unit, the Iwai Engineering Corps, Lieutenant Zempei Masushima, three members of the Tanaka Unit, the Kishi Engineering Company, the Suzukawa Engineering Unit, the Unit attached thereto and the Unit cooperating therewith, and the Takatsuki Flight Company for their brave actions in the Hongkong Campaign. Leading articles: Japanese Bluejackets Repulse U. S. Marines, Why Japan Will Defeat Britain and U.S., Spokesman Hori Raps U.S. for Persecuting Internees, Chungking's Third War Zone on Verge of Total Collapse, Plan Approved Regulating New Ministry's Operation, Japan's Mighty Navy, A Glimpse into a Nurse's Heart, Fighters Courageous, and For Those Who Want to Learn Japanese.

Grew: "There's more punch in that fist than I thought."



FIFTY YEARS OF JAPAN 1891-1942

"Gin-bura" of Yesterday

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

VI

Nearer Kyobashi than Shimbashi on your right was found a Yose, one of those amusement houses for story-telling, singing and dancing (posture dances), jugglery, etc., which continue to this day to be so popular in Tokyo and most other cities in Japan. This particular one had long since vanished. There were scores of Yose in those days almost as numerous as now. Theaters by day and Yose at night were the two principal sources of recreation in the life of Meijians. Because of the absence of the other modes of popular entertainment we have today, these two seemed to be doing exceptionally good business.

Yes, in a sense, the Meiji was the great era of the Kabuki theater and the Yose. Many persons, especially Yose-artists themselves, took their "profession" rather seriously as a kind of "art." Not that the word "art" was on everybody's lips—it had not yet been born, being still unformed in the brains of Okakura who thought of "bijutsu" as its nearest equivalent at a much later period. But many looked on the craft of story-telling as something that required the help of the gods to be mastered. The great Encho had been dead for some years, and Enyu of the Sanyu school and Kosan of the Yanagi-ya school and their numerous disciples were adding much to the merriment of Tokyo's citizens. Dropping into one of them sometimes in the year 1942, we are apt to hear the same old stories being told by younger artists, probably for the millionth time, though the manner of telling them has not greatly improved since old days; all of which seems to prove that good stories are rare and that good tellers thereof rarer still.

Fancy and Fact

By the way, you will be amused to find the story of Shiobara Tasuke invented by the aforementioned Encho, treated as if it were an actual occurrence, it being mentioned even in some books of historical dates:—"Shiobara Tasuke died on August 8, Bunka 13th year (1816)." Some of the Yose stories have been dramatized for the Kabuki stage while as many famous Kabuki dramas have been told from the Yose dias. Thus existed a close inter-relationship between the two, and some story-tellers made a speciality of imitation of actors, as they still do. Story-tellers and actors imitating one another, and both imitating manners and speech in real life, often unintentionally succeed in turning fiction into history and vice versa, so it is no wonder that a cynic has defined history as consisting of "those events which are of no importance, if true, and others which, if interesting, have probably never happened."

It is a pity that the Yose has been somewhat pushed into the background by the advent of cinemas and by the encroachment of theaters into the night hours. But the radio is proving more of its friend than its rival by finding for it enormously increased audiences. Anyhow, the Yose is one of the most precious symbols of the harmless life of Demos in Yedo and in Tokyo of the Meiji era.

There were three nights every month, however, on which the Ginza, or a part of it near the center, shone like a diamond amid the surrounding gloom, namely, 7, 18, and 29, the three "en-nichi" or memorial days of the Ginza Inari Shrine. On these nights the immediate vicinity of the shrine and several blocks

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2ND FRONT ATTACK IN EUROPE DIFFICULT, SAYS HORE-BELISHA

Japanese Operations in Indian Ocean Aids Axis Campaign on North African Coast

By MASAJI NAGATO
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

(Concluded From Yesterday)

Accordng to the British magazine, "Economist," war supplies reaching the harbor of Murmansk, up to January of this year, totaled three tons for each stevedore employed in Murmansk. This total increased to nine tons by May. However, after the German submarines began operating in the Arctic Ocean, no further figures were revealed.

The Germans were well aware that war supplies were going to the Soviet Union via the Arctic Ocean on a large scale, however, they were vulnerable to German sea and air attack. Thus, in shipping war supplies to the Soviet Union, the Anglo-American powers were confronted with the following problems:

(1) Although it was of the utmost importance that both the United States and Britain rush aid to the Red Army in order to resist the German onslaught, there was a limit to the production capacity of the Anglo-American powers. Furthermore, to fulfill aid to the Soviet Union would mean the weakening of their own defense.

(2) In attempting to send war supplies to the Soviet Union, both the United States and Brtiain were faced with a shortage of bottoms.

(3). And even if the necessary bottoms were secured, the Anglo-American powers would find it dangerous to cross the Atlantic and the Arctic due to the presence of German submarines. It would be equally difficult to run the German counter-blockade.

Commenting on this situation, the London Times on July 13, bluntly emphasized that "in order for the Soviet Union to emerge victorious it was not only necessary that adequate war supplies be dispatched but they must be shipped and adequately placed in the hands of the Red Army before it was too late." Under the circumstances, however, the London Times was asking the impossible, since the German Navy and Air force had all the routes leading to the Soviet Union under their command. This can be substantiated by the fact that approximately 10,000,000 tons of enemy shipping have already been sunk by the German Navy and Air force.

Demand for Offensive

Thus, confronted with the collapse of Soviet resistance, the Kremlin officials began demanding the immediate creation of the promised "Second Front." In mid July the Anglo-American newspapers as well as all the journals in Europe began to talk about the impending "Second Front" which they expected as a result of the secret conference between Prime Minister Churchill and Mr. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London. The so-called "Second Front," however, never materialized although much propaganda resulted. Meanwhile, the German forces continued their vigorous drive towards the Caucasus.

The British Government fearing another Dunkirk debacle was not taking any chances in dispatching a force into continental Europe. In fact, she was gradually learning the impossibility of landing a force on German occupied territory. Loud talks of a "Second Front" became mere whispers to the cautious British. It would take an overwhelmingly superior navy and air force to attempt to break through the German defenses in northern or western Europe.

Hore-Belisha, former British War Minister, who outwardly opposes Prime Minister Churchill's conduct of the war, one of Britain's most influential politicians as well as a strong advocate of the "Second Front," declared that "we must not overlook the bitter experiences we have learned in this war or the dangers that confront us if we attempt to dispatch an expeditionary force to continental Europe." This, coming from one of the staunchest supporters of the "Second Front" movement reveals the impossibility of such a scheme. No doubt, Prime Minister Churchill is weighing Hore-Belisha's words carefully before he attempts the fatal move.

It must not be overlooked, however that there are still many advocates who believe that the creation of a "Second Front" is possible if the Allied forces make a blitzkrieg landing somewhere on the European continent. But it is equally important to remember that the North Sea is not a British lake. For this reason the British hesitate in acting blindly.

Meanwhile the British are spiritually murdering the Anglo-Soviet Military Alliance signed six months ago by leaving the Soviets to meet their own fate in the Caucasus. This means the gradual crumbling of Soviet resistance and the fact that the brunt of the German attack will be shifted to Britain. Soviet resistance has been Britain's strongest "Second Front," therefore it will be inevitable for Britain to create immediately something similar to this slowly evaporating line of resistance. One means advanced by the British military leaders has been the creating of a "Second Front" in the air by carrying out continued aerial bombardments on important German strongholds. But even this has met with failure.

Oil Fields Are Goal

While the Anglo-American forces are raving about their "Second Front" the German forces continue their drive. The German juggernaut is already knocking at the doors of Stalingrad while the Axis forces, having occupied Voroshilovsk in the Caucasus are shoving on toward the Grozny oil fields. It is needless to predict whether the German war machine will occupy the Grozny oil fields, then sweep on approximately 500 kilometers southeast towards the famous Baku oil fields. However, it can be said that the annual production of the Grozny and Maikop oil fields total 4,000,000 tons. Even if the German forces do not occupy Baku but drive east from the Grozny oil fields and capture Makhach-Kala on the Caspian Sea while the forces operating in the Don River basin after occupying Stalingrad should push south along the Volga River and capture Astrakhan it becomes very doubtful as to what per cent of the anual production of 27,000,000 tons extracted from the Baku oil fields will fall into Soviet hands.

Following the fall of Stalingrad, the Volga River traffic will be closed to the Soviets while all communications between Moscow and the Caucasus will be checked entirely. Thus, the Soviet Union will be confronted with a new food shortage problem, plus a huge drop in the production of war supplies. It can be easily imagined how the Red Army's problems will increase manifold.

It is beginning to look as if the German offensive on Britain will

(Continued on Page 5)